m. Matthews Weaver 1789 Matthew Weaver

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1798. [No 1879.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For SALE,

SUNDRY second-hand SAILS, suitable for a Sloop of 70 or 80 Tons Burthen.—Inquire of JOHN & STEPHEN CAHOONE, or WING SPOONER.

Newport, April 9 1798

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 7th Day of May next,

A GOOD Two Mast BOAT, in good Repair; sixteen Feet Keel, and six Feet Wide, by

JOHN VALENTINE.

Little Compton, April 4, 1798

SIX Months longer being allowed the Commissioners by the Hon. Town Council to receive and examine the Claims on the Estate of Mr. DANIEL MASON, *late of this Town, Merchant, deceased all Persons having any Demands against said Estate are desired to deliver them to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the Time above mentioned.*

W. R. ROBINSON, } Commissioners.
JOHN ROBINSON, *jun.* }

Newport, April 2, 1798.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

JOHN LOURS, Administrator.

THE Creditors of Joseph Burrill of Newport in the County of Newport, Tin Plate Worker, are hereby notified to appear at the next May Term of the Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Newport, in the County of Newport, if they see Cause; when Commissioners or Assignees are to be appointed to receive the Claims or Demands against the said Joseph; and otherwise to carry into Effect the Act of Insolvency granted to said Joseph, at the Session of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. held at South-Kingston, on the last Wednesday of October 1797.

THOMAS PECKHAM, Clerk.

Newport, April 3 1798.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of North Kingston, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of SAMUEL HALEY, jun. late of said Town, Saddler, deceased, represented Insolvent; and six Months being allowed us for that Purpose, from the Date hereof:—These are to notify all Persons concerned, to exhibit their respective Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, or they will be excluded according to Law.

BENJAMIN FOWLER,
GEORGE TENNANT.

North Kingston, March 31, 1798

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are earnestly called upon to make immediate Payment to

EASTER HALEY *Administratrix*

Just received from Vernon's, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

ASA SHAW,

At his STORE, the upper End of Broad street,

A large Assortment of HAY SEED, viz Herds' Grass, Clover, Borden's Grass, and Red-Top Ditto.

He will also give the highest Wholesale Price for any Quantity of the above Sorts of HAY SEED.

Newport, March 27, 1798.

State of RHODE ISLAND *&c.*

Newport, April 9 1798

THE Creditors of ARNOLD STODDARD of Little-Compton, in the County of Newport, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, the first Wednesday of May, A D 1798, then and there to shew Cause, (if any they have) why the Prayer of his Petition, there pending, for the Benefit of the Act, passed in June, A.D 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

P. D. CHANNING, *Dep. Secry.*

For Sale, by

Baker & Anthony

At their Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Bannister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof; West India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon; New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugar by the Barrel; White Spanish Flote by Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; a general Assortment of Glass Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd and common Ditto; an elegant Assortment of Morocco Shoes; Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which they will dispose of, at a reduced Price for Cash.

For SALE,

By JOHN HANDY,

At his Store on his Wharf,

ROCK SALT, by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity.

ALSO,

A few Barrels brown SUGAR.

March 19, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A Number of OXEN, COWS, HORSES, SHEEP, YOUNG CATTLE, &c. For further Particulars inquire of JOHN HOWLAND.

Jamestown, March 12, 1798.

ATLAS

Will cover this Season, at the Stable of the Subscriber, on the Taylor Farm, about a Quarter of a Mile from the Town of Newport, at Six Dollars the Season, or Four Dollars the single Leap, after which, Three Dollars more will entitle them to the Season.

He is a bright Bay, four Years old in June, sixteen Hands and an Inch high, with black Main, Tail and Legs; was sired by the noted imported English Horse Northumberland, out of a large, handsome, half blooded bay Mare; and for Size, Figure and Movement, is judged to be equal to any Horse in the New-England States.

ATLAS was bred by Mr. JOHN TOWNSEND and stood at his Stable, in Newport, the last Season, and has proved to be a very sure Foal-getter.

Good pasturing provided for Mares.

MUMFORD HAZARD.

Newport, April 10, 1798.

Ethan Clarke

HAS not been able to close his Business as he wished, therefore cannot leave Home as he intended—He has for Sale, Iron Cabouses of different Kinds and Sizes; Kitchen Stoves finished and unfinished; Open and Close Stoves and Anchors of all Sizes. He also receives Goods for Sale on Commission, and advances Money on the Receipt thereof if wanted. Inquire at his House, next Eastward of Mr. TOWNSEND's Coffee-House.

He has also for Sale,

MOLASSES, in Hogsheads and Tierces, suitable for retailing.

BRANDY by the Pipe.

Prime BEEF and PORK by the Barrel.

Newport, March 19. 1798.

Philip Robinson

Informs his Customers and others, that he has just received an additional Assortment of Seasonable GOODS, which he offers for Sale on the most reasonable Terms.

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and common Broadcloths,
Superfine and common Kerseymeres,
Flannels; Baizes; Serges; Coatings,
Furniture Cottons, very rich,
Irish Linens of all Prices per Piece,
Superfine Silk, and Hair Bines, very handsome Colours,
A handsome Variety best Lutestrings,
Satins black and coloured; Modes; Sarsnet,
Fashionable Hats, Yeoman and plain Crowns,
Boys coloured Ditto,
Patent and common Hose,
A Variety very rich Tea Trays, all Sizes,
Yard wide Carpetings,
A few Casks Gun Powder.

Besides a Variety of other Articles, too numerous to mention:—All which will be sold low for ready Money.

Newport, 25th of 12th Month, 1797.

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined,

and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs his Friends in particular, and the Public in general,

THAT he has just received, and has for Sale, at his Store, opposite THOMAS GREENE's, a large Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

—Also, a Variety of Ladies BONNETS of the Newest Fashion, direct from London—A Quantity of Rice and Cotton; and Pitch, Turpentine, and Pickled Fish, by the Barrel.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,
Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller Quantity,
Spanish Brown, Ditto Ditto,
Whiting, Ditto Ditto,
Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Lampblack, White Vitriol, Painter's Brushes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality for Vessels, Rosin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Also—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glass—and Putty.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, March 30.

MR. Allen observed that when the President of the United States sent his first message to the house, announcing the receipt of despatches from our Commissioners in Paris, he stated that it would take some time to decypher the despatches, which he had received. Some days afterwards, on the 19th instant, he sent another message informing the house "that it was incumbent upon him to declare that he saw no ground of expectation that the object of their mission could be accomplished on terms compatible with the safety, honor, or essential interests of the nation."

It had been observed, in the course of the debate in the committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and not in the most candid and proper manner, that the papers received from our Commissioners ought to have been laid before the House, and the President had been charged with *withholding* them.—He supposed gentlemen would have been satisfied, and he was, with the information which the President had already communicated, that our Commissioners are not received, and that France refuses to hear us. But, altho' he was himself satisfied with the information he had at present, he believed there are many gentlemen in the house who wish for more; because there is a paper printed in this city which is continually insinuating that there is something in these despatches which, if they were made known, would shew that the conduct of our Executive has been improper; because he found that paper often speaking the language of gentlemen in this House, and which spoke it he believed on this occasion; and because, if this is not true, he wished the people to be undeceived; or, if true, that he and those who tho't with him, that no such blame existed, might be convinced of their error; he proposed the following resolution, to which he hoped there would be no objection.

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this house the despatches from the envoys extraordinary of the United States to the French republic, mentioned in his message of the 19th inst. *or such parts thereof as considerations of public safety and interest, in his opinion, may permit.*"

Mr. Livingston moved to amend this resolution by striking out that part, which is printed in italic, and by adding before the word "despatches," instructions to.

After some observations had taken place on this amendment, a motion was made by Mr. Harper to adjourn the further consideration of this resolution, till Monday (the previous and ordinary motion of when the house adjourns, it will adjourn till Monday, having been passed) which was carried 47 to 41.

The order of the day being called for, Mr. Allen hoped that would also be postponed until the resolution which had already been postponed, should be decided upon.

This motion produced a debate which continued till two o'clock when a motion was made and carried to adjourn. The house adjourned till Monday.

Mr Matthew Weaver
Matthew Weaver 1789
Matthew Weavers

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1798. [N° 1879.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For SALE,

SUNDRY second-hand SAILS, suitable for a Sloop of 70 or 80 Tons Burthen.——Inquire of JOHN & STEPHEN CAHOONE, or WING SPOONER.

Newport, April 9 1798

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 7th Day of May next,

A GOOD Two Maſt BOAT, in good Repair; ſixteen Feet Keel, and ſix Feet Wide, by

JOHN VALENTINE.

Little Compton, April 4, 1798

SIX Months longer being allowed the Commiſſioners by the Hon. Town Council to receive and examine the Claims on the Eſtate of Mr. DANIEL MASON, *late of this Town, Merchant, deceaſed all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are deſired to deliver them to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the Time above mentioned.*

W. R. ROBINSON,
JOHN ROBINSON, *jun.* } Commiſſioners.

Newport, April 2, 1798.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

JOHN BOURS, Adminiſtrator.

THE Creditors of Joſeph Burrill of Newport in the County of Newport, Tin Plate Worker, are hereby notified to appear at the next May Term of the Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Newport, in the County of Newport, if they ſee Cauſe; when Commiſſioners or Aſſignees are to be appointed to receive the Claims or Demands againſt the ſaid Joſeph; and otherwiſe to carry into Effect the Act of Inſolvency granted to ſaid Joſeph, at the Seſſion of the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. held at South-Kingſton, on the laſt Wedneſday of October 1797.

THOMAS PECKHAM, Clerk.

Newport, April 3 1798.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of North Kingſton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of SAMUEL HALEY, jun. late of ſaid Town, Saddler, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and ſix Months being allowed us for that Purpoſe, from the Date hereof:—Theſe are to notify all Perſons concerned, to exhibit their reſpective Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, or they will be excluded according to Law.

BENJAMIN FOWLER,
GEORGE KENNANT.

North Kingſton, March 31, 1798

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are earneſtly called upon to make immediate Payment to

EASTER HALEY *Adminiſtratrix*

Juſt received from Vermont, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by

ASA SHAW,

At his STORE, the upper End of Broad ſtreet,

A large Aſſortment of HAY SEED, viz.

Herds' Graſs, Clover, Borden's Graſs, and Red-Top Ditto.

He will alſo give the higheſt Wholeſale Price for any Quantity of the above Sorts of HAY SEED.

Newport, March 27, 1798.

State of RHODE ISLAND *&c.*

Newport, April 9. 1798

THE Creditors of ARNOLD STODDARD, of Little-Compton, in the County of Newport, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport, the firſt Wedneſday of May, A. D. 1798, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, (if any they have) why the Prayer of his Petition, there pending, for the Benefit of the Act, paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

F. D. CHANNING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

For Sale, by

Baker & Anthony

At their Store formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banſter's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof; Weſt India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon; New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugar by the Barrel; White Spaniſh Flote by Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; a general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd and common Ditto; an elegant Aſſortment of Morocco Shoes; Coarſe and Fine Salt.

Alſo a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which they will diſpoſe of, at a reduced Price for Caſh.

For SALE,

By JOHN HANDY,

At his Store on his Wharf,

ROCK SALT, by the Hundred Buſhels, or leſs Quantity.

ALSO,

A few Barrels brown SUGAR.

March 19, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A Number of OXEN, COWS, HORSES, SHEEP, YOUNG CATTLE, &c. For further Particulars inquire of JOHN HOWLAND.

Jamestown, March 12, 1798.

ATLAS

Will cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of the Subſcriber, on the Taylor Farm, about a Quarter of a Mile from the Town of Newport, at Six Dollars the Seaſon, or Four Dollars the ſingle Leap, after which, Three Dollars more will entitle them to the Seaſon.

He is a bright Bay, four Years old in June, ſixteen Hands and an Inch high, with black Main, Tail and Legs; was ſired by the noted imported Engliſh Horſe Nimrod, out of a large, handſome, half blooded bay Mare; and for Size, Figure and Movement, is judged to be equal to any Horſe in the New-England States.

ATLAS was bred by Mr. JOHN TOWNSEND, and ſtood at his Stable, in Newport, the laſt Seaſon, and has proved to be a very ſure Foal-getter.

Good paſturing provided for Mares.

MUMFORD HAZARD.

Newport, April 10, 1798.

Ethan Clarke

HAS not been able to cloſe his Buſineſs as he wiſhed, therefore cannot leave Home as he intended——He has for Sale, Iron Cabouſa of different Kinds and Sizes; Kitchen Stoves finiſhed and unfiniſhed; Open and Cloſe Stoves and Anchors of all Sizes. He alſo receives Goods for Sale on Commiſſion, and advances Money on the Receipt thereof if wanted. Inquire at his Houſe, next Eaſtward of Mr. TOWNSEND's Coffee-Houſe.

He has alſo for Sale,

MOLASSES, in Hogſheads and Tierces, ſuitable for retailing.

BRANDY by the Pipe.

Prime BEEF and PORK by the Barrel.

Newport, March 19. 1798.

Philip Robinſon

Informs his Cuſtomers and others, that he has juſt received an additional Aſſortment of ſeaſonable GOODS, which he offers for ſale on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and common Broadcloths,
Superfine and common Kerſeymeres,
Flannels; Baizes; Serges; Coatings,
Furniture Chintzes, very rich,
Iriſh Linens of all Prices per Piece,
Superfine Silk, and Hair Binet, very handſome Colours,
A handſome Variety beſt Luteſtrings,
Satins black and coloured; Modes; Sarſnet,
Faſhionable Hats, Yeoman and plain Crowns,
Boys coloured Ditto,
Patent and common Hoſe,
A Variety very rich Tea Trays, all Sizes,
Yard wide Carpeting,
A few Caſks Gun Powder.

Beſides a Variety of other Articles, no nuemerated:—All which will be ſold low for ready Money.

Newport, 18th of 12th Month, 1797.

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined,

and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.——Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs his Friends in particular, and the Public in general,

THAT he has juſt received, and has for Sale, at his Store, oppoſite THOMAS GREENE's, a large Aſſortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

——Alſo, a Variety of Ladies BONNETS of the Neweſt Faſhion, direct from London——A Quantity of Rice and Cotton; and Pitch, Turpentine, and Pickled Fiſh, by the Barrel.

Linſeed Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Caſk or Gallon,
Beſt London White Lead, per Caſk or ſmaller Quantity,
Spaniſh Brown, Ditto Ditto,
Whiting, Ditto Ditto,
Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Litharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Bruſhes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varniſh, black Varniſh of a ſuperior Quality for Veſſels, Roſin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Alſo——9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glaſs—and Putty.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, March 30.

MR. Allen obſerved that when the Preſident of the United States ſent his firſt meſſage to the houſe, announcing the receipt of deſpatches from our Commiſſioners in Paris, he ſtated that it would take ſome time to decypher the deſpatches, which he had received. Some days afterwards, on the 19th inſtant, he ſent another meſſage informing the houſe "that it was incumbent upon him to declare that he ſaw no ground of expectation that the object of their miſſion could be accompliſhed on terms compatible with the ſafety, honor, or eſſential intereſts of the nation."

It had been obſerved, in the courſe of the debate in the committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and not in the moſt candid and proper manner, that the papers received from our Commiſſioners ought to have been laid before the Houſe, and the Preſident had been charged with *withholding* them.—He ſuppoſed gentlemen would have been ſatisfied, and he was, with the information which the Preſident had already communicated, that our Commiſſioners are not received, and that France refuſes to hear us. But, altho' he was himſelf ſatisfied with the information he had at preſent, he believed there are many gentlemen in the houſe who wiſh for more; becauſe there is a paper printed in this city which is continually inſinuating that there is ſomething in theſe deſpatches which, if they were made known, would ſhew that the conduct of our Executive has been improper; becauſe he found that paper often ſpeaking the language of gentlemen in this Houſe, and which ſpoke it he believed on this occaſion; and becauſe, if this is not true, he wiſhed the people to be undeceived; or, if true, that he and thoſe who tho't with him, that no ſuch blame exiſted, might be convinced of their error; he propoſed the following reſolution, to which he hoped there would be no objection.

"Reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to communicate to this houſe the deſpatches from the envoys extraordinary of the United States to the French republic, mentioned in his meſſage of the 19th inſt. *or ſuch parts thereof as conſiderations of public ſafety and intereſt, in his opinion, may permit.*"

Mr. Livingſton moved to amend this reſolution by ſtriking out that part, which is printed in italic, and by adding before the word "deſpatches," inſtructions to.

After ſome obſervations had taken place on this amendment, a motion was made by Mr. Harper to adjourn the further conſideration of this reſolution, till Monday (the previous and ordinary motion of when the houſe adjourns, it will adjourn till Monday, having been paſſed) which was carried 47 to 41.

The order of the day being called for, Mr. Allen hoped that would alſo be poſtponed until the reſolution which had already been poſtponed, ſhould be decided upon.

This motion produced a debate which continued till two o'clock when a motion was made and carried to adjourn. The houſe adjourned till Monday.

[illegible], April 9.

[illegible] was announced from the Presi[illegible] of the United States. It was in the following words:

"*Gentlemen of the Senate, and*
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

"In compliance with the request of the House of Representatives, expressed in their resolution of the [illegible] of this month, I transmit to both Houses the Instructions and Despatches from the Envoys Extraordinary of the United States to the French Republic, which were mentioned in my message of the [illegible]th March last, omitting only a few names and a few expressions descriptive of the [illegible]

"I request that they may be considered in confidence until the [illegible] are fully possessed of their contents, and have had opportunity to consider the consequences of their publication. At the same time I submit them to your [illegible]

"JOHN ADAMS.

"United States, April [illegible]

The above message having been read, the galleries and house were cleared of strangers, and the House were occupied in reading the papers accompanying it from this time (about half past twelve) until past three, when they adjourned, without making any order respecting them.

Thursday, April 5.

On motion of Mr. Dent, the House resolved to resume the consideration of the confidential communications lately received from the President, and the galleries and house were of course, cleared of strangers. The doors were closed till past four o'clock, when an adjournment took place, before any decision had been come to with respect to the publication of the communication.

Friday, April 6.

Mr. Macon moved that the House again resume the consideration of the confidential communication from the President, which motion being agreed to, the galleries were accordingly cleared.

After the doors had been closed about an hour and an half, they were opened; when the injunction of secrecy being taken off

Mr. Bayard moved, that 1400 copies of the Despatches from our commissioners in Paris, which were lately communicated by the President of the United States, to Congress, be printed for the use of members, which would furnish each about twelve copies for the purpose of transmitting to his constituents.

Mr. Smith moved to amend the resolution, by adding after the words "Congress," *and ordered by the Senate to be printed.*

Mr. Blount always thought it improper to print more copies than were necessary for the use of the members in conducting the business of the House. When members wish to send papers to their constituents, they can purchase what number of copies they please; for if he were to have twelve copies laid upon his desk, he should have occasion to purchase 20 or 30 more, for the purpose of sufficiently communicating the matter to his constituents.

Mr. Brooks did not see why members should be put to the expense of purchasing what it would be for the public good to circulate.—He therefore moved for 2000.

Mr. Harper was in favour of the 2000, and if any one would move 3000, he should be in favour of it, as he should send a good number to his constituents.

2200 was finally agreed.

BALTIMORE, April 7.

Arrived yesterday, schooner America, Capt. Vilneri, 20 days from Jeremie, last from the Mole, which he left under Convoy, 17 days ago.

When Capt. V. arrived at the Mole, from Jeremie, a British sloop of war was lying there, which sailed for Jamaica the day after. She was 18 days from Cadiz, charged with despatches from Admiral Jarvis, before that place. The information gathered by her arrival was, that the Spanish fleet of very superior force, with 200 sail of merchantmen under convoy, had put to sea; and as their destination was unknown, despatches were sent to the different ports in the West Indies, for all the Ships of War to keep themselves on the look-out. Admiral Parker, who was lying at the Mole, with seven sail of the line and several frigates, was making vigorous preparations for sea.

April 9.

On Friday morning last, the frigate Constellation, Capt. Reaton, commander, left her moorings and went down the river, and yesterday bade adieu her native waters of Patapsco. She will proceed to the mouth of Patuxent, where she will receive the remainder of the complement of men, and make every preparation for sea. We understand she exceeds the most sanguine expectations as to her sailing, and works with almost as much facility as a pilot boat—a convincing proof of the ability of her constructor, Major Stodder.—May she prove a bulwark to our threatened liberties, a protection to our infant commerce, and shine a Constellation indeed, in the rising navy of our country.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Martinique, to his friend in this city, dated March 4

"A privateer of 20 guns has just been brought in by the Cayenne frigate, on board of which was found a French commission, expressly for the capture of Americans;—she had also, a commission against the English separate from that against the Americans—I have forwarded a copy to Mr. Pickering, Secretary of State, and conclude that he will make it public.—This certainly amounts to a declaration of hostilities."

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.

IMPORTANT CONFIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

After considerable discussion, the Senate yesterday determined to make public all the communications lately received by Congress from the President of the United States, relative to our dispute with France (except the instructions which were given by the Executive to our commissioners) by ordering 500 copies of the despatches to be printed, so that a few days will develope the secret, to be informed of which the public mind has for several days been very anxious.

To gratify, in some degree, that anxiety, we give the following, as being what we have reason to believe, a tolerably correct outline as far as it goes:—

When the last despatches left our ministers, they had not been, nor where they likely to be acknowledged by the French Directory. They had, however, had three conferences with two persons (whose names are omitted by the President) who informed them that they were commissioned by Talleyrand Perigord; the minister for foreign affairs, to wait on the envoys extraordinary from the United States, to state to them upon what terms an advantageous treaty might be made with the *French Directory.*—Those terms were, that in the first place, a *douceur* of Fifty Thousand Pounds sterling should be made to Talleyrand Perigord—and that as the Directory were greatly in want of money, the United States must engage to purchase from them a debt of sixteen millions of florins, due from the Batavian to the French Republic (but which they at present are unable to pay) by way of loan to the French. X and Y stated that these were the only conditions on which the American Ministers could expect a favourable reception from the Directory.

X and Y dwelt much on the power and resources of the French Republic, and of the consequences which must inevitably ensue to the United States, from a war with France, referring to the fate of Venice, and other countries whose views had been inimical to the interests of France. Adding, that the Directory were well informed as to the divided state of opinion in this country; and that the misunderstanding betwixt the two Republics, had been owing to measures injurious to France, which had been brought forward and supported in the government of this country, by what we call the *Federal Party*, but by what they call the *British faction*

That our ministers had afterwards an interview with M. Perigord himself, who informed them, that before any negociation could take place, it was indispensably necessary that the terms which had been proposed to them by X and Y, should be complied with.

It does not appear that our Ministers have held any conference with any of the members of the Executive Directory themselves.

Our Ministers suspect that Merlin, the Minister of Marine, is *peculiarly* interested in all prizes carried into French ports, and that it is not likely, therefore, that they will diminish in number.

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A report prevailed at Amsterdam that the King of Prussia intended to oppose the French in their present measures, and that their cause was much declining among the nations of Europe.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Amsterdam January 31, 1798, received by the Phœnix.

"We have just learnt, that the French are going against Hanover, Bremen, and Hamburgh."

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At the annual Town Meeting in Newark, an address to Congress was agreed to, which went against arming merchant vessels, &c.—But, at the same time, expressed their firm determination to support the Constitution of the United States, with their LIVES and FORTUNES.

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The report of the day from Philadelphia has been, that the members of Congress, who have been generally considered as opposed to the late measures of the administration, have in consequence of the late despatches of our Commissioners from Paris, had a general meeting; and that they have come to a determination of addressing the President, expressing their approbation of his conduct with respect to the negociations with France; and assuring him that they will heartily unite with him in supporting the honor and independence of our country at this important crisis.

We would willingly give credit to this account in its fullest extent. It is an eventful moment to our country and to the world; and it requires our United Firmness and Wisdom safely to guide our political bark through the tempest which is raging. We want nothing but *union* among ourselves, to make us happy in our domestic relations; and secure and impregnable in our political situation. Already has *party spirit* made dreadful *inroads* upon our *social comforts*;—it has also taken from that *political consequence*, to which, from our situation, we are entitled. An occasion has now occurred which we trust will unite in one sentiment every American.

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Capt. Fanning brings despatches from our Commissioners in Paris, to the Government of the United States. He informs, that he saw a letter from the American Consul, which stated that a motion had been made in the Council of 500 to consider all *neutral armed vessels* taken on the high seas as good prize.—That Great Britain was on the eve of *declaring war against Prussia*; and that *Santhonax*, so well known for the many enormities committed by him on American vessels, citizens and property, in the West Indies, is appointed a member of the Council of Five Hundred.

Capt. F. brings Bourdeaux papers to Feb. 19

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 17.

United States Navy—N. Hampshire.

It is worthy of remark that the first Frigate launched in the then United Colonies; the first frigate built under the authority of the Federal government, and the only seventy four equipped in the United States, were built and launched in N. Hampshire. The same builder Col. James Hooker, was employed in the construction of both frigates; and the same superintendant Col. Thomas Thomson conducted their building and equipment. About 30 of the carpenters who worked on the Raleigh in '76 and 77, were employed on the Crescent in '96 and 97. The Raleigh was built and launched in 63 working days. The Crescent was completed in 6 months excepting her cannon. It is computed that a 36 gun frigate might be finished every half year, and much sooner if necessity demanded. Was a similar spirit of exertion, to be called into actual operation throughout the capital maritime ports of America, as Portsmouth has witnessed in three different trials, the United States might float 60 sail of frigates, and 15 or 20 line of battle ships in the course of one twelve month.

BOSTON, April 14.

IMPORTANT and AUTHENTIC.

FROM PHILADELPHIA, *April 4.*

Yesterday the President, in conformity to request of the House of Representatives communicated to Congress the instructions he had given our Commissioners in France and the despatches he has received from them; they are lengthy and will make a pamphlet of 60 or 70 pages, and I presume a large number will speedily be published for the information of the people. Their prominent features I will give you as well as I can from memory:

The instructions generally express they should use every effort to settle all our differences with the Republic, by a Treaty, giving them every advantage, which they should pretend we may have given to any nation, and proposing such alterations in the present treaty, or to make a new one on such liberal terms as in their discretion they may judge will heal existing animosities and promote the interests of both countries; that touching the losses we have sustained by spoliations on our commerce, they should propose to have claims adjusted by Commissioners, as is provided for in the British and Spanish Treaties; that, however, the subject of spoliations should not be indispensable, but that in no treaty should they recognize an abandonment of the claim for those injuries. In short, the instructions breathe an ardent desire of effecting a reconciliation on terms as broad as a regard to our character as an independent nation would admit, and such as I am persuaded no man, let him be ever so much of a Frenchman, can object to.

Our Commissioners, soon after their arrival at Paris, addressed a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs; informing him of the object of their mission, and requesting an opportunity of delivering their credentials and being presented to the Directory. To this letter they had not received any answer when they last wrote, and they had no hope of receiving any. In the course of their being at Paris (they from the 8th of September to the 8th of January) no official notice had been taken of them, either by the Directory or the Minister of Foreign Affairs; but that during that time they had several conferences with two persons, whose names our Commissioners promised to conceal, who said they were in the confidence of the latter, on the subject of their mission; it seems those persons did not act officially but were understood informally to speak the language of the Minister.

They expressed the great irritation the Directory had against the United States, and particularly the speech of the President at the opening of the last summer session, and that some disavowal must be made by way of atonement. Upon our Commissioners representing that by our Constitution, it was the duty of the President to inform Congress of every thing which concerned the interest of our Country, and therefore any disavowal of sentiments was not only improper but impossible, they gave them to understand, after some hesitation, that money, money, would make the atonement;—that if they would stipulate to give fifty thousand pounds sterling, by way of *douceur* to the Minister, take of them thirty two millions florins of Dutch paper, which they said was then worth ten shillings in the pound, and give them par for it (and which might eventually be worth par) and loan them a further sum, equal to the supposed value of their spoliations on our commerce estimated at *fifteen millions* dollars (leaving our merchants their claim on France for eventual indemnification) that then the Minister of Foreign Affairs would use his influence, which they said was great, with the Directory, to have them received, enter on the negociation and endeavour to have the depredations on our Commerce to cease. They urged these propositions with vehemence, said that *money was wanted* for *general* purposes as well as to satisfy *particular* officers of Government; that Merlin, one of the Directory, had a sufficiency from the share of prize money, but others had not such a resource.—On our Commissioners observing, that they had no powers of that kind, and as we had not offended, the proposition was unreasonable, the reply was, that *money* was what they wanted, and that inasmuch as they had made peace with the Emperor and brought other neighbouring nations to their own terms, we ought to think ourselves well off with so slight a requisition, and warned us by the fate of *Venice*, and what would soon be that of *Switzerland*. On our Commissioners remarking that they came to appeal to the principles of justice to adjust our disputes, they replied by a *fob!* Dont you give money to the Indians and the Dey of *Algiers* when you make peace with them, and that they had better engage for those terms now, for if they subdued Great-Britain, as they expected, the terms would be much more severe, and that unless we did they should ravage our Commerce and coasts with their cruisers. Our commissioners replied to this, that such conduct would unite our people to repel such aggressions, and that being united no nation on earth could subdue us. To this they said they were not afraid of our union, for they had so many friends in our country as would prevent it, and throw the blame on what we call Federalists, and what they call the British party, for it was well known the French were adepts at intrigue, &c. Mr. Gerry, in order to be satisfied that these two persons spoke the sentiments of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, asked the Minister Talleyrand the question, who replied, "they did."

N. B. The above is the substance of the communications as nearly as I can recollect. It needs no comment, the papers when published will evince abundantly what I have stated, with many aggravating circumstances.

April 5.

"Some of the most uniform and ardent opposers of the President have assured me with their own lips, that they are perfectly satisfied with the sincerity and anxiety which he has discovered to preserve peace with the French Republic; and that he could have done nothing more.—This is a pretty candid confession from those who so lately have appeared so jealous of the Executive, and who have professed a want of confidence in his measures. When these papers are published, the President will stand confessed, the friend to his country, and the great statesman; such as all impartial men, acquainted with his services and character, have pronounced him to be these twenty years past. Whether a counterpart to these great qualities will be exhibited by the Great Men of another country, I may conjecture, but I will not say.

"Gallatin, Giles and Nicholas, declare themselves satisfied with the conduct of the President, and the temper and spirit of his instructions."

A letter from a commissioned officer, dated on board the Constitution, April 1, says, "the Constitution was then safe at Boston, with all her masts and yards aloft—her iron ballast and great part of her shot were on board, and water filled.

We are informed from the most respectable authority that Mr. Gerry was not present (as has been reported) at the Paris Ball, given to Buonaparte and wife. Mr. Gerry was invited but did not accept.

The town-meeting French apologists are grievously ashamed of their conduct. The people of Americans preponderates, and [illegible]

Tuesday, April 3.

A message was announced from the President of the United States. It was in the following words:

"*Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

"In compliance with the request of the House of Representatives, expressed in their resolution of the 2d of this month, I transmit to both Houses the instructions to and despatches from the Envoys Extraordinary of the United States to the French Republic, which were mentioned in my message of the 19th March ult, omitting only a few names and a few expressions descriptive of the persons.

"I request that they may be considered in confidence until the members of Congress are fully possessed of their contents, and shall have had opportunity to deliberate on the consequences of their publication; after which time I submit them to your wisdom.

JOHN ADAMS.

"United States, April 3, 1798."

The above message having been read, the galleries and house were cleared of strangers, and the House were occupied in reading the papers accompanying it from this time (about half past twelve) until past three, when they adjourned, without making any order respecting them.

Thursday, April 5.

On motion of Mr. Dent, the House resolved to resume the consideration of the confidential communications lately received from the President, and the galleries and house were of course, cleared of strangers. The doors were closed till past four o'clock, when an adjournment took place, before any decision had been come to with respect to the publication of the communication.

Friday, April 6.

Mr. Macon moved that the House again resume the consideration of the confidential communication from the President, which motion being agreed to, the galleries were accordingly cleared.

After the doors had been closed about an hour and an half, they were opened; when the injunction of secrecy being taken off

Mr. Bayard moved, that 1000 copies of the Despatches from our commissioners in Paris, which were lately communicated by the President of the United States, to Congress, be printed for the use of members, which would furnish each about twelve copies for the purpose of transmitting to his constituents.

Mr. Smith moved to amend the resolution, by adding after the words "Congress," *and ordered by the Senate to be printed.*

Mr. Blount always thought it improper to print more copies than were necessary for the use of the members in conducting the business of the House. When members wish to send papers to their constituents, they can purchase what number of copies they please; for if he were to have twelve copies laid upon his desk, he should have occasion to purchase 20 or 30 more, for the purpose of sufficiently communicating the matter to his constituents.

Mr. Brooks did not see why members should be put to the expense of purchasing what it would be for the public good to circulate.—He therefore moved for 2000.

Mr. Harper was in favour of the 2000, and if any one would move 3000, he should be in favour of it, as he should send a good number to his constituents.

1200 was finally agreed.

BALTIMORE, April 7.

Arrived yesterday, schooner America, Capt. Vallett, 20 days from Jeremie, last from the Mole, which he left under Convoy, 17 days ago.

When Capt. V. arrived at the Mole, from Jeremie, a British sloop of war was lying there, which sailed for Jamaica the day after. She was 18 days from Cadiz, charged with despatches from Admiral Jarvis, before that place. The information gathered by her arrival was, that the Spanish fleet of very superior force, with 200 sail of merchantmen under convoy, had put to sea; and as their destination was unknown, despatches were sent to the different ports in the West Indies, for all the Ships of War to keep themselves on the look-out. Admiral Parker, who was lying at the Mole, with seven sail of the line and several frigates, was making vigorous preparations for sea.

April 9.

On Friday morning last, the frigate Constellation, Capt. Nuxton, commander, left her moorings and went down the river, and yesterday bade adieu her native waters of Patapsco. She will proceed to the mouth of Patuxent, where she will receive the remainder of the complement of men, and make every preparation for sea. We understand she exceeds the most sanguine expectations as to her sailing, and works with almost as much facility as a pilot boat—a convincing proof of the ability of her constructor, Major Stodder.—May she prove a bulwark to our threatened liberties, a protection to our infested commerce, and shine a Constellation indeed, in the rising navy of our country.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Martinique, to his friend in this city, dated March 4.

"A privateer of 10 guns has just been brought in by the Cayenne frigate, on board of which was found a French commission, expressly for the capture of Americans;—she had also a commission against the English, separate from that against the Americans—I have forwarded a copy to Mr. Pickering, Secretary of State, and conclude that he will make it public—This certainly amounts to a declaration of hostilities."

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The town-meeting French apologists are growing ashamed of their conduct. The good sense of Americans preponderates, and even

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NEWPORT, April 17.

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Flour inſpected at Baltimore for the Quarter ending April, 1798 - 85,377 Barrels, 5172 Half Barrels.

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To the FREEMEN *of* NEWPORT.

TO-MORROW, Gentlemen, you will be convened together.—I again aſk you to determine, whether the Adminiſtration of a free Government, ſhall preclude the Poſſibility of a free People.—Whether thoſe Privileges, which were raiſed for your Defence, but which are merely verbal without your Support, ſhall longer languiſh for Want of a paltry Contribution; or through Fear of political Menace.—Whether Wealth inſtead of Virtue, and Ignorance inſtead of Talents, ſhall longer be the Standard of Power.—You may chooſe either certain Freedom, or probable Slavery—either private Happineſs or public Miſery—in chooſing the latter, you may retain an annual Pittance of a precarious Fortune;—but you retain it only for a while, in order to make a more bulky Offering at the Altar of Deſpotiſm.—You muſt ſoon fall, and your fall will be termed political Suicide.

A FREEHOLDER.

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REPUBLICAN.

BY PERMISSION.

THE LEARNED PIG.

MR. BRIGSHAW reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public in general, of Newport, that he has juſt arrived with that great natural Curioſity, *The LEARNED PIG*—which he intends to exhibit for a ſhort Time, from Sunriſe to Sunſet, at Mr BENJAMIN REYNOLDS's, Corner of Ferry Wharf Lane, Thames ſtreet.

This aſtoniſhing and ſagacious Animal will actually perform the following ſurpriſing Particulars, viz.

He reads print or writing, ſpells, tells the Time of Day, both the Hours and Minutes, by any Perſon's Watch in the Company, the Date of the Year, the Day of the Month, diſtinguiſhes Colors, how many Perſons there are preſent, Ladies or Gentlemen, and to the aſtoniſhment of every Spectator, will anſwer any Queſtion in the Four firſt Rules of Arithmetic. To conclude, any Lady or Gentleman, may draw a Card from a Pack, and keep it concealed, and the PIG without Heſitation will diſcover the Card when drawn.

Admittance, One Quarter Dollar, Children Half Price.

April 10.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM WHITE,

In Broad Street,

German Steel, by the Bar or lb.—Charcoal and Sea Coal, by the Chaldron or Buſhel.

Mr. BARBER,

Through the Channel of your Paper I wiſh to nominate

Gen. Simeon Martin,

as ſecond Repreſentative for this Town. The Purity of his Principles and Character will entitle him to the Support of all true federal Americans.

A FREEHOLDER.

Newport, April 17, 1798.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, April 16.

ENTERED,	From
Sloop Induſtry, Beers,	Boſton
— Cordelia, Adams,	New York
— George, Brown,	Ditto
— Polly, Woodward,	Ditto
Schooner Nancy, Hallam,	Alexandria
Sloop Polly, Finch,	Norfolk
— Polly, Northam,	Charleſton
— Greenwich, Slocum,	New York
Brig Sophia, Child,	Aux Cayes
CLEARED,	For
Ship George & Mary, Lawton,	Copenhagen
Snow Elizabeth, Robinſon,	Ditto
Sloop Arvin, Burden,	Hudſon
— Republican, Anthony,	Ditto
— Cirquet, Sturgee,	Boſton

To the PATRONS of the accompliſhed ART of DANCING in PROVIDENCE and NEWPORT.

MR. LANDRIN DUPORT, DANCING-MASTER, from PARIS, (laſt from BOSTON) original Compoſer of CADRILLES in AMERICA, Pupil of the celebrated Mr. GARDEL, firſt Member of the Royal Dancing Academy in Paris, and firſt Teacher to the *late Royal Family in France*, preſents his beſt Reſpects to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of PROVIDENCE and NEWPORT, informs that he propoſes the tendering of his Services for teaching the accompliſhed ART of DANCING for three Months, provided he ſhall be honoured with ſufficient Encouragement.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS are opened at Mr. BENJAMIN BRENTON's, NEWPORT, where the probable Time of his Commencement, Terms, Days and Hours of Attendance will be made known. The SUBSCRIPION BOOK will be cloſed by the firſt of June, it is therefore requeſted, that SUBSCRIBERS will be prompt in giving in their Names.

C. Fowler & Co.

HAVE juſt received (per the Schooner Nancy, from Alexandria, a Quantity of ſuperfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels; which they have for Sale, at their Store, on Mr. Langley's Wharf.

Newport, April 16, 1798.

FOR SALE,

THE Fee of an undivided Moiety of One Hundred and Seventy Acres of Land—in which an elderly Perſon holds an Eſtate for Life.—Said Land is ſituated in North-Kingſtown, about Two Miles from the Court Houſe, in the County of Waſhington:—Has on it a Farm Houſe and Out Buildings, an Orchard of good Fruit-Trees, and a fine Stream of Water near the Houſe; the Whole is a rich and fertile Soil.—A ſufficient Warranty will be given of the Premiſes, which will be Sold upon Terms ſo reaſonable, and mode of Payment ſo eaſy—as to make it an Object of good Speculation to the Purchaſer—inquire of

JOHN HAGADORN.

South Kingſtown, April 14 1798.

REPUBLICAN

WILL Cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of the Subſcriber, only Two Miles Weſt of Little-Reſt Hill, at Five Dollars the Seaſon, or Three Dollars the ſingle Leap; and the Mares that do not prove with Foal, may be ſerved by the REPUBLICAN the next Seaſon at Half Price, provided the Subſcriber then owns him.

He was ſired by the famous Horſe TRAVELLER, out of a firſt Rate Narraganſet Mare; he is Two Years old this Spring, near ſixteen Hands high; his Colour is a moſt beautiful Iron Grey; and for Movement, Travel, Activity, Largeneſs and Beauty, is allowed by thoſe who have ſeen him, to excel any Horſe of his Age, foaled in the New-England States.

JOHN BABCOCK.

South Kingſtown, April 13, 1798.

JOHN PHILLIPS, of Hopkinton, in the County of Waſhington, Yeoman, having been confined in Waſhington Jail for more than five Years, for Debts, the Whole of which he is unable to pay;—and having been obliged to ſell the Whole of his Real Eſtate for Cash, to extricate himſelf from his Confinement, and finding himſelf able to pay but a ſmall Proportion of his Debts;—hereby requeſts his Creditors, as well thoſe who have not ſued him, as thoſe at whoſe Suits he has been committed, to apply to him at his Place of Confinement, and receive their Proportions (if they ſee fit) and diſcharge him therefrom, which will ſave him the Trouble of applying otherwiſe for Relief.

JOHN PHILLIPS.

Waſhington Jail, April 9 1798.

REMOVAL.

Robert S. Potter

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed to the Houſe formerly improved by the late PELEG BARKER, Eſq; South Side of the State Houſe, where he ſtill continues to keep a Houſe of ENTERTAINMENT.—Thoſe who pleaſe to put up at his Houſe, may depend upon his utmoſt Endeavours to render their Accommodations convenient and agreeable.

Newport, April 16, 1798.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

JAMAICA SPIRIT, by the Hogſhead or Barrel

GENEVA Pipe or Barrel,

BRANDY e or Barrel,

FLOUR—L —and PORK—by the Barrel

RICE, by the Tierce,

Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,

MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.

On COMMISSION.

A large Dwelling Houſe, with a new Stable a large Garden, and a good Well of Water in the Yard, ſituate near North Liberty Tree—Will be ſold on good Terms.

A Dwelling Houſe, with two Shops, and a good Well of Water in the Yard, ſituate near the Baptiſt Meeting Houſe—the Lot on which the Houſe ſtands, is 70 Feet North and South, and 50 Feet Eaſt and Weſt—is in good Repair and will be delivered to the Purchaſer on the laſt Day of April.

A new Houſe, now improved for a Joiners Shop, which is built of good Materials, is 2 Story, and 25 by 26 Feet, and 12½ Feet between Joints, which may be removed to any Part of the Town or Iſland, at very little Expence.

The Whole of the above will be ſold for Caſh only.

A Quantity of NEW FURNITURE, made in the neateſt Manner—conſiſting of Mahogany, Cherry and Maple Tables and Deſks, for which he will take half Caſh, and the other Half in Goods or Country Produce.

He carries on the Baking Buſineſs in all its Branches. He has on Hand, Ship and Cabin Bread of a good Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported of equal Goodneſs.

Newport April 9, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable ESTATE formerly belonging to Gideon Siſſon, at the Foot of the Church Lane. For Particulars inquire of

THOMAS HOWLAND.

Who, *once more*, earneſtly requeſts all Perſons having unſettled Accounts with him to call and adjuſt the ſame, by the firſt of *May*, as all his Accounts will at that Time be put into the Hands of an Attorney for Settlement, without Reſpect to Perſons.

Newport, February 3, 1798.

Coggeſhall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Talor and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames ſtreet,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and HOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above ſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

THE Creditors of THOMAS VOSE, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear at the next May Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, if they ſee Cauſe, when Commiſſioners or Aſſignees are to be appointed, to receive the Claims or Demands againſt ſaid Thomas, and otherwiſe carry into Effect the Act of Inſolvency granted to ſaid Thomas, at the Seſſion of the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode Iſland, &c. held at Providence, on the laſt Monday of January laſt.

Witneſs, THO. ELKINS, *Clerk*.

Newport, March 26, 1798.

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MR. BRIGSHAW reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public in general, of Newport, that he has juſt arrived with that great natural Curioſity, *The LEARNED PIG*—which he intends to exhibit for a ſhort Time, from Sunriſe to Sunſet, at Mr BENJAMIN REYNOLDS's, Corner of Ferry Wharf Lane, Thames ſtreet.

This aſtoniſhing and ſagacious Animal will actually perform the following ſurpriſing Particulars, viz.

He reads print or writing, ſpells, tells the Time of Day, both the Hours and Minutes, by any Perſon's Watch in the Company, the Date of the Year, the Day of the Month, diſtinguiſhes Colors, how many Perſons there are preſent, Ladies or Gentlemen, and to the aſtoniſhment of every Spectator, will anſwer any Queſtion in the Four firſt Rules of Arithmetic. To conclude, any Lady or Gentleman, may draw a Card from a Pack, and keep it concealed, and the PIG without Heſitation will diſcover the Card when drawn.

Admittance, One Quarter Dollar, Children Half Price.

April 10.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM WHITE,

In Broad Street,

German Steel, by the Bar or lb.——Charcoal and Sea Coal, by the Chaldron or Buſhel.

Mr. BARBER,

Through the Channel of your Paper I wiſh to nominate

Gen. Simeon Martin,

as ſecond Repreſentative for this Town. The Purity of his Principles and Character will entitle him to the Support of all true federal Americans.

A FREEHOLDER.

Newport, April 17, 1798.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, April 16.

ENTERED,	From
Sloop Induſtry, Beers,	Boſton
—— Cordelia, Adams,	New York
—— George, Brown,	Ditto
—— Polly, Woodward,	Ditto
Schooner Nancy, Hallam,	Alexandria
Sloop Polly, Finch,	Norfolk
—— Polly, Northam,	Charleſton
—— Greenwich, Slocum,	New York
Brig Sophia, Child,	Aux Cayes
CLEARED,	For
Ship George & Mary, Lawton,	Copenhagen
Snow Elizabeth, Robinſon,	Ditto
Sloop Arvin, Burden,	Hudſon
—— Republican, Anthony,	Ditto
—— Coquet, Sturgee,	Boſton

To the PATRONS of the accompliſhed ART of DANCING in PROVIDENCE and NEWPORT.

MR. LANDRIN DUPORT, DANCING-MASTER, from PARIS, (laſt from BOSTON) original Compoſer of CADRILLES in AMERICA, Pupil of the celebrated Mr. GARDEL, firſt Member of the Royal Dancing Academy in Paris, and firſt Teacher to the *late Royal Family in France*, preſents his beſt Reſpects to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of PROVIDENCE and NEWPORT, informs that he propoſes the rendering of his Services for teaching the accompliſhed ART of DANCING for three Months, provided he ſhall be honoured with ſufficient Encouragement.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS are opened at Mr. BENJAMIN BRENTON's, NEWPORT, where the probable Time of his Commencement, Terms, Days and Hours of Attendance will be made known. The SUBSCRIPION BOOK will be cloſed by the firſt of June, it is therefore requeſted that SUBSCRIBERS will be prompt in giving in their Names.

C. Fowler & Co.

HAVE juſt received (per the Schooner Nancy, from Alexandria, a Quantity of ſuperfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels; which they have for Sale, at their Store, on Mr. Langley's Wharf.

Newport, April 16, 1798.

FOR SALE,

THE Fee of an undivided Moiety of One Hundred and Seventy Acres of Land—in which an elderly Perſon holds an Eſtate for Life.——Said Land is ſituated in North-Kingſtown, about Two Miles from the Court-Houſe, in the County of Waſhington—Has on it a Farm Houſe and Out Buildings, an Orchard of good Fruit-Trees, and a fine Stream of Water near the Houſe; the Whole is a rich and fertile Soil.—A ſufficient Warranty will be given of the Premiſes, which will be Sold upon Terms ſo reaſonable, and mode of Payment ſo eaſy—as to make it an Object of good Speculation to the Purchaſer—Inquire of

JOHN HAGADORN.

South Kingſtown, April 14 1798.

REPUBLICAN

WILL Cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of the Subſcriber, only Two Miles Weſt of Little-Reſt Hill, at Five Dollars the Seaſon, or Three Dollars the ſingle Leap; and the Mares that do not prove with Foal, may be ſerved by the REPUBLICAN the next Seaſon at Half Price, provided the Subſcriber then owns him.

He was ſired by the famous Horſe TRAVELLER, out of a firſt Rate Narraganſet Mare; he is Two Years old this Spring, near ſixteen Hands high; his Colour is a moſt beautiful Iron Grey; and for Movement, Travel, Activity, Largeneſs and Beauty, is allowed by thoſe who have ſeen him, to excel any Horſe of his Age, foaled in the New-England States.

JOHN BABCOCK.

South Kingſtown, April 13, 1798.

JOHN PHILLIPS, of Hopkinton, in the County of Waſhington, Yeoman, having been confined in Waſhington Jail for more than five Years, for Debts, the Whole of which he is unable to pay;—and having been obliged to ſell the Whole of his Real Eſtate for Cash, to extricate himſelf from his Confinement, and finding himſelf able to pay but a ſmall Proportion of his Debts;—hereby requeſts his Creditors, as well thoſe who have not ſued him, as thoſe at whoſe Suits he has been committed, to apply to him at his Place of Confinement, and receive their Proportions (if they ſee fit) and diſcharge him therefrom, which will ſave him the Trouble of applying otherwiſe for Relief.

JOHN PHILLIPS.

Waſhington Jail, April 9, 1798.

REMOVAL.

Robert S. Potter

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed to the Houſe formerly improved by the late PELEG BARKER, Eſq; South Side of the State Houſe, where he ſtill continues to keep a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT.—Thoſe who pleaſe to put up at his Houſe, may depend upon his utmoſt Endeavours to render their Accommodations convenient and agreeable.

Newport, April 16, 1798.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

JAMAICA SPIRIT, by the Hogſhead or Barrel

GENEVA Pipe or Barrel,
BRANDY e or Barrel,
FLOUR—B —and PORK—by the Barrel
RICE, by the Tierce,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.

On COMMISSION.

A large Dwelling Houſe, with a new Stable a large Garden, and a good Well of Water in the Yard, ſituate near North Liberty Tree—Will be ſold on good Terms.

A Dwelling Houſe, with two Shops, and a good Well of Water in the Yard, ſituate near the Baptiſt Meeting Houſe—the Lot on which the Houſe ſtands, is 70 Feet North and South, and 50 Feet Eaſt and Weſt—is in good Repair and will be delivered to the Purchaſer on the laſt Day of April.

A new Houſe, now improved for a Joiners Shop, which is built of good Materials, is a Story, and 25 by 26 Feet, and 21 Feet between Joints, which may be removed to any Part of the Town or Iſland, at very little Expence.

The Whole of the above will be ſold for Caſh only.

A Quantity of NEW FURNITURE, made in the neateſt Manner—conſiſting of Mahogany, Cherry and Maple Tables and Deſks, for which he will take half Caſh, and the other Half in Goods or Country Produce.

He carries on the Baking Buſineſs in all its Branches. He has on Hand, Ship and Cabin Bread of a good Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported of equal Goodneſs.

Newport April 9, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable ESTATE formerly belonging to Gideon Siſſon, at the Foot of the Church Lane. For Particulars inquire of

THOMAS HOWLAND.

Who, *once more*, earneſtly requeſts all Perſons having unſettled Accounts with him to call and adjuſt the ſame, by the firſt of *May* next. As all his Accounts will at that Time be put into the Hands of an Attorney for Settlement, without Reſpect to Perſons.

Newport, February 3, 1798.

Coggeſhall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Talor and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames ſtreet,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and HOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above ſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

THE Creditors of THOMAS VOSE, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear at the next May Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, if they ſee Cauſe, when Commiſſioners or Aſſignees are to be appointed, to receive the Claims or Demands againſt ſaid Thomas, and otherwiſe carry into Effect the Act of Inſolvency granted to ſaid Thomas, at the Seſſion of the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode Iſland, &c. held at Providence, on the laſt Monday of January laſt.

Witneſs, THO. PECKHAM, *Clerk*.

Newport, March 26, 1798.

The CONFERENCE.

"I AM come (said his Reverence to Spintext,
to borrow,
Good brother, your Pulpit to preach it to-
morrow,
"For what purpose?" Pshaw, that your own
reason may teach,
"I ask for your pulpit, my aim is to preach.
"Excuse me, said Spintext—I've V'd
while I live,
"To no man upon earth that permission to
give"
Your reason, dear Sir—"Why in truth I
have two;
"One of which, in all conscience, I think
will serve you.
"First—if you preach better than I—do you
see,
"My flock will in future think nothing of
me—
"And if you preach worse,—Sir, I speak
without sneering,
"Depend on my word, Sir, your not worth
hearing."

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

Twenty Barrels of ROZIN.

A Quantity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.

☞ Likewise—GUNPOWDER, by the Cask.

And the following GARDEN SEEDS:

9 Sorts Peas; Radish Seed; Carrot; Beet; Sweet Marjorum; Sweet Thyme; and many other Sorts.

Newport, April 2 1798

50 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Fort Wolcott, on the 30th ult. DANIEL KINGSLAND, a Matross to the Corps Artillerists and Engineers, born in the State of New Jersey, Morris County, a Wheelwright by Trade, 24 Years of Age, Six Feet high, without Shoes, straight built and thin Person, dark blue cloathed Eyes, and dark bushy Hair, commonly worn in a Queue, rather fair complexioned—he took with him a Uniform Coat and Hat, white Woollen Waistcoat and Overalls——A Reward of Ten Dollars will be paid to any Person who will apprehend and deliver him to me, or any commissioned Officer in the Service of the United States, or any Gaoler.

And a further Reward of 40 Dollars will be paid to any Person who will give such Information to me as will convict any Man of having enticed him to desert, or having concealed him after Desertion.

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,
Captain of Artillery.

Newport, 1st April, 1798.

TO BE SOLD BY
Thomas Peckham,

APPLE TREES and Black Cherry Trees—Beet Seed and Carrot Seed.

Newport, April 2 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of THOMAS WEAVER, jun. late of Middletown, deceased, represented insolvent, that the Subscribers are appointed by the Town Council of Middletown aforesaid, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against said Deceased's Estate; and six Months, from this Date, being allowed for that Purpose, they may be exhibited to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within said Time. ELISHA BARKER,
SAMUEL CLARKE.

March 19 1798.

All those indebted to the aforesaid Estate, are required to make immediate Payment to
MARY WEAVER, *Executrix.*
WILLIAM BORDEN, *Executor.*

THE Subscriber proposes opening a TEA-HOUSE, and HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, at his House, about Three Quarters of a Mile from the State-House in Newport, upon the right Hand on the Main Road, leading to Bristol and Howland's Ferry

☞ Where a good House to LET.

EUGENE MAHE'.

Newport March 28 1798.

ALL Persons indebted to, or having any Claims against, the Estate of Col. BENJAMIN SAYER, late of Newport, deceased, are desired by called upon to settle their Accounts immediately, with
REBECCA SAYER, *Executrix.*

Newport, April 2 1798

WHEREAS SARAH, my Wife, utterly refuseth to live with me: This is to caution all Persons from trusting her on my Account, as I will not pay any Debt of her contracting, after this Date.

JOHN TEFFT.

Newport, March 30, 1798.

SIMON DAVIS,

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY and Holland Gin per Pipe, Barrel or smaller Quantity,
Jamaica Spirits, St. Croix, Antigua and New England Rum per Hogshead,
Sugar per Hogshead or Barrel,
Molasses per Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel,
Very good fine and superfine Flour,
Welch's Chocolate, No 1 and 2, fresh,
A few Half Barrels of good Rice,
Fresh Raisins per Cask
Sherry and Lisbon Wine per Quarter Cask,
Best brown stout Porter,
A few Barrels first Quality powdered Sugars,
Castile Soap, per Box,
And a few Anchors.

The above mentioned Articles by Retail.

Also Crockery and Glass Ware by Wholesale and Retail; and many other Articles in the Grocery Line.—Likewise a few Thousand of Shingles and Laths—London Porter

☞ 41 Hogsheads of New England Rum, cheap for Cash—(entitled to the Drawback)—will sell Part or all.

Newport, March 1, 1798.

THE Old Circulating LIBRARY and BOOK-STORE, kept by

J. Richardson,

AT THE POST-OFFICE,

Hath lately received several large Additions of BOOKS, for Circulation and for Sale, on the most moderate Terms.——Consisting of a great Number of the newest, and most celebrated Novels and Romances, than any other Library in this Town, with a very large Assortment of other Books and Stationary.

Almanacks and Registers for 1798 of 8 different Sorts;——but NONE of the *Countersett* Bickerstaff's Almanacks, printed at Albany, for J. J. Todd.

Also a good Assortment of Muffs, Tippets, Fur Trimmings, Gloves, Mittens, Caps, &c.

A grand Assortment of House Papers, and Borders to suit.

New Raisins by the Cask, and Retail.

Poland Starch, Black Pepper, Mustard, Nutmegs, and Saltpetre.

Handirons, Shovel and Tongs, and Chimney Hooks.

With a compleat Assortment of Iron hollow Ware, &c.

John Hadwen

Hereby informs his Customers,

That he has removed from the House of the late Governor WANTON, to the House next North, on the same Side of the Street, where he continues his Business as usual.

Newport, 1st of 1st Month, 1798.

For SALE, by
Simeon Martin,

SIXTY Hogsheads of good Retailing Surinam Molasses,
15 Hogsheads of Old Windward Island Rum. 31 Proof,
1500 Bushels of St. Martin's Coarse Salt,
Coffee by the Barrel,
Cotton, by the Bag;—and,
TICKETS in the Rhode-Island College LOTTERY.

Newport, March 5, 1798.

J. Denison,

At his *Book store and Circulating Library*, in the Store formerly owned by Mr. *Aaron Lopez* Merchant, deceased, has for *Sale* and *Circulation*, a general Assortment of Books and Stationary, among which are some of the most eminent in Divinity, viz.

BURKITT's *Expositions on the New Testament*; D. *Hopkins's System on Divinity* and *Bishop Newton's Dissertations on the Prophesies*; besides Dr. *Hunter's Sacred Biography*, a great Variety of the most *celebrated Sermons*; *Wright's Book of Martyrs*, &c. &c.

Also, *A Friendly Visit to the House of Mourning*; well adapted to console those who are afflicted by the Death of *Relatives*, or *dear Friends* at 20 Cents—Many valuable *Histories*, *Travels*, *Voyages*, *Lives*, *Memoirs*, &——*Low Physic*, *Surgery*, *Geography*, *Poetry*, *Novels*, *Romances*, *Plays*, *Miscellanies* and *School Books*

N. B. Said DENISON has *fresh Malaga Raisins* to sell by the Cask, *very good*, and *cheap* for Cash

Newport, March 6, 1798.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode Island——

HYSON, Young Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the latest Importation, warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Chests.

China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Setts, per Box.
Best St. Petersburgh clean Hemp.
Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions.
Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.
Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum and Molasses per Hogshead.
Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per butt.
New-England Rum, by the Hogshead, or Cargo, on short Notice.
6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Window Glass, by the box or larger Quantity.
Superfine and fine Flour.
Tar, Pitch, Salt, &c.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1797.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN's,

A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell very low.

BY WHOLESALE,

400 Pieces of thick Muslins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths,
200 Pieces India Calico,
1 Box Men's Yeoman Crown Hats.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

John Adams,

Respectfully informs the Public

That he carries on the LEATHER DRESSING Business, in all its Branches, next Southward from the Tan-Yard formerly occupied by Mr. William Tripp, and now by Mr. William Tilley.—Where may be had, Gloves of all Kinds, by the Dozen or single Pair.—Also Glove Leather by Ditto.——Wool for Hatting, Spinning, and Carpeting.—Bear Skins for Holsters, Caps, &c. and all Kind of Skins dressed, with the Fur on, at short Notice.

C. Fowler & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORE on Mr. LANGLEY's Wharf.

A General Assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of Jamaica Spirits, West India & New England Rum; Brandy; Geneva; Wines; Loaf and Brown Sugars; Teas; Chocolate; Spices of all Kinds; fresh Raisins, &c. &c.—Which they will supply Shopkeepers at the most moderate Rates, and on liberal Credits.——ALSO,

150 Barrels Baltimore superfine Flour, and
20 Barrels Beef.

Newport, March 26 1798.

Robert Lawton,

Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has just received, and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames-street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, a large and complete Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching Season, consisting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Vesting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Baftacks and Plains; Calicoes and Cambrics; Satins; Modes; Luteftrings; Tiffanies, & &c.

Also, Ladies' Surtin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeomen and Crown Ditto; Newport's, Mens' and Boys' Ditto; with a Variety of other Articles.

John Handy

Has received from LONDON, a Variety of GOODS, which he offers at Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rates for Cash, or short approved Credit, at his Store on his Wharf.——Among which are,

BRoadcloths, Kerseymeres, Shalloons, Ratinetts, Flushings, Russells, Moreens, Taboreens, Jeans, Irish Linens, Checks, Diaper Tablecloths Sheeting Bedticks, Chintzes, Calicoes, Cop. per Plate Furniture Ditto, Linen and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Shawls, superfine India, Jconet & Book Muslins, Muslinets, Marseilles Quilting for Waistcoats, China Stripes Ditto, Jeans, Fustians, Drabets, Nankeens, striped and twilled; Satins, Lutstrings, Modes, Mens Silk, Silk and Cotton, and plated Fancy Stockings; plain, white and ribbed, Cotton Ditto; Brown Thread, and Silk and Worsted Ditto; Lawns, Cambricks, Ribbons, Hats, Ladies and Childrens Morocco Shoes, &c.—Also, a few Casks of Rice.

Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

NOTA BENE!

Thomas Green,

At the BUCK, near *Carr's* Ferry,

BEING under a Necessity of closing the Business, done under the several late Firms of *Thomas Green & Sons*; *Thomas Green & Son*; and *Thomas Green & Co.*—Very respectfully requests, each and every Person, in Town and Country, who are anywise indebted to Him, or Them, by Note, Bond, Mortgage, or Book Account, that they would be kind enough to call and discharge their Obligations without farther Delay; as he ardently wishes to avoid the Trouble and Expence of the Law!——

Said GREEN gratefully presents his Thanks due to his good Customers for past Favors; and hopes his Store, will merit their Attentions in future, no less than heretofore; having a very general Assortment of English and India GOODS on hand, and with such Attendance as, he hopes, will not fail to give Satisfaction

Newport, Feb. 26, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers have been duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of BENJAMIN ELLERY, late of Newport, Esquire, deceased, and have taken upon themselves that Trust, by giving Bonds, as the Law directs; And all Persons having Demands upon the Estate of the said Benjamin Ellery, are required to exhibit the same; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are called upon to make Payment to ABRAHAM R. ELLERY.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan 9, 1798.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 25th of March,

A LARGE, convenient, and elegant DWELLING HOUSE, in complete Repair, situate in Thames-street, lately occupied by BENJAMIN ELLERY, Esq; deceased, and now belonging to the Heirs of the late *Mehetable Ellery*; together with the West Garden, Wharf, Coach House, Stable, Stores and all other Out Houses thereunto appertaining.—For Terms, apply to *Abraham R. Ellery*

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN

Newport, January 12, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient Dwelling House situate in Spring-street, now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Spooner, and belonging to the Heirs of the late Mehetable Ellery, together with all the Out Houses, Land, and Privileges, thereunto appertaining. An indisputable Title to the Premises, will be given to the Purchaser thereof, by the said Heirs.—For Terms apply to *Abraham R. Ellery.*

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN

Newport, Jan 12, 1798.

THE Subscriber being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Guardian to WILLIAM HAMMOND the 21 (Son of Joseph) hereby cautions all Persons from trusting, bargaining, or transacting any Business, with the said William, for the future.

EDMUND TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 2, 1798.

The CONFERENCE.

I AM come (said his Reverence to Spintext, to borrow,
Good brother, your Pulpit to preach in to-morrow,
"For what purpose?" Pshaw, that your own reason may teach,
If I ask for your pulpit, my aim is to preach.
"Excuse me, (said Spintext—I've V w'd while I live,
"To no man upon earth that permission to give."
Your reasons, dear Sir—"Why in truth I have two;
"One of which, in all conscience, I think will serve you.
"First—if you preach better than I—do you see,
"My flock will in future think nothing of me—
"And if you preach worse,—Sir, I speak without sneering,
"Depend on my word, Sir, your not worth hearing."

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

Twenty Barrels of ROZIN.

A Quantity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.

☞ Likewise—GUNPOWDER, by the Cask.

And the following GARDEN SEEDS:

9 Sorts Peas; Radish Seed; Carrot; Beet; Sweet Marjorum; Sweet Thyme; and many other Sorts.

Newport, April 2 1798.

50 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Fort Wolcott, on the 30th ult. DANIEL KINGSLAND, a Matross to the Corps Artillerists and Engineers, born in the State of New Jersey, Morris County, a Wheelwright by Trade, 24 Years of Age, Six Feet high, without Shoes, straight built and thin Person, dark hazle coloured Eyes, and dark bushy Hair, commonly worn in a Queue, rather fair complexioned—he took with him a Uniform Coat and Hat, white Woollen Waistcoat and Overalls ——A Reward of Ten Dollars will be paid to any Person who will apprehend and deliver him to me, or any commissioned Officer in the Service of the United States, or any Gaoler.

And a further Reward of 40 Dollars will be paid to any Person who will give such Information to me as will convict any Man of having enticed him to desert, or having concealed him after Desertion.

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,
Captain of Artillery.

Newport, 1st April, 1798.

TO BE SOLD BY
Thomas Peckham,

APPLE TREES and Black Cherry Trees—Beet Seed and Carrot Seed.

Newport, April 2 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of THOMAS WEAVER, jun. late of Middletown, deceased, represented insolvent, that the Subscribers are appointed by the Town Council of Middletown aforesaid, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against said Deceased's Estate; and six Months, from this Date, being allowed for that Purpose, they may be exhibited to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within said Time. ELISHA BARKER,
SAMUEL CLARKE.

March 19 1798.

All those indebted to the aboveſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to
MARY WEAVER, *Executrix.*
WILLIAM BORDEN, *Executor.*

THE Subscriber proposes opening a TEA-HOUSE, and HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, at his House, about Three Quarters of a Mile from the State-House in Newport, upon the right Hand on the Main Road, leading to Bristol and Howland's Ferry.

☞ He has a good Horse to LET.

EUGENE MAHE'.

Newport March 28 1798.

ALL Persons indebted to, or have any Claims against, the Estate of Capt. BENJAMIN SAYER, late of Newport, deceased, are hereby called upon to settle their Accounts immediately, with
REBECCA SAYER, *Executrix.*

Newport, April 2 1798

WHEREAS SARAH, my Wife, utterly refuseth to move with me into the Country: I forbid all Persons from trusting her on my Account, as I will not pay any Debt of her contracting, after this Date.

JOHN TEFFT.

Newport, March 30, 1798.

SIMON DAVIS,

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY and Holland Gin per Pipe, Barrel or smaller Quantity,
Jamaica Spirits, St. Croix, Antigua and New England Rum per Hogshead,
Sugar per Hogshead or Barrel,
Molasses per Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel,
Very good fine and superfine Flour,
Welch's Chocolate, No 1 and 2, fresh,
A few Half Barrels of good Rice,
Fresh Raisins per Cask
Sherry and Lisbon Wine per Quarter Cask,
Best brown Stout Porter,
A few Barrels first Quality powdered Sugars,
Castile Soap, per Box,
And a few Anchors.

The above mentioned Articles by Retail.

Also Crockery and Glass Ware by Wholesale and Retail; and many other Articles in the Grocery Line.—Likewise a few Thousand of Shingles and Laths—London Porter

☞ 41 Hogsheads of New England Rum, cheap for Cash—(entitled to the Drawback)—will sell Part or all.

Newport, March, 1798.

THE Old Circulating LIBRARY and BOOK STORE, kept by

J. Richardson,

AT THE POST-OFFICE,

Hath lately received several large Additions of BOOKS, for Circulation and for Sale, on the most moderate Terms, —— Consisting of a great Number of the newest, and most celebrated Novels and Romances, than any other Library in this Town, with a very large Assortment of other Books and Stationary.

Almanacks and Registers for 1798 of 8 different Sorts; —— but NONE of the *Counterfeit* Bickerstaff's Almanacks, printed at Albany, for J. J Todd.

Also a good Assortment of Muffs, Tippets, Fur Trimmings, Gloves, Mittens, Caps, &c.

A grand Assortment of House Papers, and Borders to suit.

New Raisins by the Cask, and Retail.

Poland Starch, Black Pepper, Mustard, Nutmegs, and Saltpetre.

Handirons, Shovel and Tongs, and Chimney Hooks,

With a compleat Assortment of Iron hollow Ware, &c.

John Hadwen

Hereby informs his Customers,

That he has removed from the House of the late Governor WANTON, to the House next North, on the same Side of the Street, where he continues his Business as usual.

Newport, 1st of 1st Month, 1798.

For SALE, by
Simeon Martin,

SIXTY Hogsheads of good Retailing Surinam Molasses,
15 Hogsheads of Old Windward Island Rum, 3d Proof,
1500 Bushels of St. Martin's Coarse Salt,
Coffee by the Barrel,
Cotton, by the Bag;—and,
TICKETS in the Rhode-Island College LOTTERY.

Newport, March 5, 1798.

J. Denison,

At his *Book store and Circulating Library*, in the Store formerly owned by Mr. *Aaron Lopez* Merchant, deceased, has for *Sale* and *Circulation*, a general Assortment of Books and Stationary, among which are some of the most eminent in Divinity, viz.

BURKITT's *Expositions on the New Testament*; Dr. *Hopkins's System on Divinity* and *Bishop Newton's Dissertations on the Prophesies*; besides Dr. *Hunter's Sacred Biography*, a great Variety of the most *celebrated Sermons*; *Wright's Book of Martyrs*, &c. &c.

Also, *A Friendly Visit to the House of Mourning*: well adapted to console those who are afflicted by the Death of *Relatives*, or *dear Friends*, at 20 Cents—Many valuable *Histories*, *Travels*, *Voyages*, *Lives*, *Memoirs*, & —— *Law*, *Physic*, *Surgery*, *Geography*, *Poetry*, *Novels*, *Romances*, *Plays*, *Miscellanies* and *School Books*.

N. B. Said DENISON has *fresh Malaga Raisins* to sell by the Cask, *very good*, and *cheap* for Cash.

Newport, March 6, 1798.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode Island——

HYSON, Young Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the latest Importation, warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Chests.

China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Setts, per Box.

Best St. Petersburgh clean Hemp.

Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions.

Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.

Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum and Molasses per Hogshead.

Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per butt.

New-England Rum, by the Hogshead, or Cargo, on short Notice.

6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Window Glass, by the box or larger Quantity.

Superfine and fine Flour.

Tar, Pitch, Salt, &c.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1797.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN's,

A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell very low.

BY WHOLESALE,

400 Pieces of thick Muslins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths,
200 Pieces India Calico,
1 Box Men's Yeoman Crown Hats.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

John Adams,

Respectfully informs the Public,

That he carries on the LEATHER DRESSING Business, in all its Branches, next Southward from the Tan-Yard formerly occupied by Mr. William Tripp, and now by Mr. William Tilley.—Where may be had, Gloves of all Kinds, by the Dozen or single Pair. —Also Glove Leather by Ditto. ——Wool for Hatting, Spinning, and Carpeting.—Bear Skins for Holsters, Caps, &c. and all Kind of Skins dressed, with the Fur on, at short Notice.

C. Fowler & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORE on Mr. LANGLEY's Wharf,

A General Assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of Jamaica Spirits, West India & New England Rum; Brandy; Geneva; Wines; Loaf and Brown Sugars; Teas; Chocolate; Spices of all Kinds; fresh Raisins, &c. &c.—Which they will supply Shopkeepers at the most moderate Rates, and on liberal Credits.——ALSO,

150 Barrels Baltimore superfine Flour, and 20 Barrels Beef.

Newport, March 26, 1798.

Robert Lawton,

Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has just received, and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames-street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, a large and compleat Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching Season, consisting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Vesting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elasticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Satins; Modes; Luteestrings; Taffanies, & &c.

Also, Ladies' Sattin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeomans' and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto; with a Variety of other Articles.

John Handy

Has received from LONDON, a Variety of GOODS, which he offers, at Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rates for Cash, or short approved Credit, at his Store on his Wharf.——Among which are,

BRoadcloths, Kerseymeres, Shalloons, Rattinetts, Florentines, Russells, Moreens, Taboreens, Jeans, Irish Linens, Checks, Diaper Tablecloths Sheeting, Bedticks, Chintzes, Calicoes, Cop, per Plate Furniture Ditto, Linen and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Shawls, superfine India, Jaconet & Book Muslins, Muslinets, Marseilles Quilting for Waistcoats, China Stripes Ditto, Jeans, Fustians, Drabets, Nankeens, striped and twilled; Satins, Lustrings, Modes, Mens Silk, Silk and Cotton, and plated Fancy Stockings; plain, white and ribbed, Cotton Ditto; Brown Thread, and Silk and Worsted Ditto; Lawns, Cambricks, Ribbons, Hats, Ladies and Childrens Morocco Shoes, &c.—Also, a few Casks of Rice.

Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

NOTA BENE!

Thomas Green,

At the BUCK, near *Carr's* Ferry,

BEING under a Necessity of closing the Business, done under the several late Firms of *Thomas Green & Sons*; *Thomas Green & Son*; and *Thomas Green & Co.* —Very respectfully requests, each and every Person, in Town and Country, who are anywise indebted to Him, or Them, by Note, Bond, Mortgage, or Book Account, that they would be kind enough to call and discharge their Obligations without farther Delay; as he ardently wishes to avoid the Trouble and Expence of the Law! ——

Said GREEN gratefully presents his Thanks due to his good Customers for past Favors; and hopes his Store, will merit their Attentions in future, no less than heretofore; having a very general Assortment of English and India GOODS on hand, and with such Attendance as, he hopes, will not fail to give Satisfaction

Newport, Feb. 26, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers have been duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of BENJAMIN ELLERY, late of Newport, Esquire, deceased, and have taken upon themselves that Trust, by giving Bonds, as the Law directs: And all Persons having Demands upon the Estate of the said Benjamin Ellery, are required to exhibit the same; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are called upon to make Payment to ABRAHAM R. ELLERY.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan 9, 1798.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 25th of March,

A LARGE, convenient, and elegant DWELLING HOUSE, in compleat Repair, situate in Thames-street, lately occupied by BENJAMIN ELLERY, Esq; deceased, and now belonging to the Heirs of the late *Mehetable Ellery*; together with the West Garden, Wharf, Coach House, Stables, Stores, and all other Out Houses thereunto appertaining.—For Terms, apply to *Abraham R Ellery.*

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, January 12, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient Dwelling House, situate in Spring-street, now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Spooner, and belonging to the Heirs of the late Mehetable Ellery, together with all the Out Houses, Land, and Privileges, thereunto appertaining. An indisputable Title to the Premises, will be given to the Purchaser thereof, by the said Heirs.—For Terms apply to *Abraham R. Ellery.*

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan 12, 1798.

THE Subscriber being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Guardian to WILLIAM HAMMOND the 2d (Son of Joseph) hereby cautions all Persons from trusting, bargaining, or transacting any Business, with the said William, for the future.

EDMUND TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 2, 1798.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1798.

Mr. BARBER,

The following moſt eloquent and intereſting Addreſs is extracted from a Philadelphia paper. It is a pathetic and ſolemn appeal to the hearts and underſtandings of our countrymen, as well as a faithful expoſition of the devices and character of our inſolent enemy. Our contempt for folly, our abhorrence of vice, or love of order, our reſpect for the laws, for virtue morality, and all the bleſſings of civil ſociety, are animated and confirmed by the warm and enlightened patriotiſm which pervades every part of this performance.

The extravagant demands of the French Directory lately made public, confirm beyond all doubt, the poſition long ſince made by the friends of order in this country that the hoſtility of France is directed againſt our Conſtitution, our Laws, our Liberties, our internal Peace, our National Proſperity, and our domeſtic Happineſs; and we are now called upon to ſay, whether we will ſurrender them all in exchange for Equality, Poles, tri-coloured Cockades, Guillotines, and UNIVERSAL DESOLATION.

You are requeſted to give the following Addreſs entire, in your next Paper, by a great number of your

SUBSCRIBERS.

AN ADDRESS
TO THE
People of America,
On the Proſpect of
WAR WITH FRANCE.

MY COUNTRYMEN,

THE die is caſt—compromiſe is at an end—there is now no retreat—now no other alternative but inſtantly to aſſert the ſpirit which was once the boaſt of Americans, or ſoon to have the very name expunged from the current language of the world, to be found only in the records of antiquity, with the virtues which once accompanied it, and other terms equally obſolete and forgotten. Fatally do you flatter yourſelves, if you think you can be at once ſafe and ſupine; if you hope to find ſecurity in your ſleeping treaſures; or, if you imagine that the ordinary reſources, which would have ſerved in civilized times, againſt a civilized enemy, will avail you now. Your enemy fights for exiſtence; the conteſt is not for territory—it is not for honours—it is for exiſtence—Your enemy can live but by war; he periſhes with peace. In him the order of nature is reverſed; the poiſon of all other beings, to him his nouriſhment.—— Your ſtruggle is with an uſurpation engendered by homicide, and fed by blood; if he ſheath the ſword, he dies of inanition; he will not ſeek annihilation. With him, therefore, war muſt be co-exiſtent; to get rid of one, you muſt extinguiſh the other. You have no other choice, but either to ſubmit your necks to the galled, and once deſpiſed yoke of France; or elſe to open the armoury of your anceſtors, take down the mail, which in a degenerate hour, commerce, and vice, and luxury, had conſigned to ruſt and deriſion; and evince to the world, that you have yet vigour to wield them.

Accurſed be thoſe who fill the air with deluſive ſounds to cheat your ſenſes, and divert you from the proſpect before you; thoſe panders who abet the plan of ſeduction and endeavour to link our country to proſtitution and debaſement, in the polluted arms of France. Thoſe baſtard, degenerate ſons of America, who would proſtrate all the glories ſo hardly atchieved at the feet of the worſt refuſe of mankind. Are you aware that all this and worſe, much worſe, awaits you, if you do not ſummon all your fortitude, and bring the whole energy of your ſouls into action? Temporizing, half meaſures will not ſuffice—the whole man, and every limb, and every muſcle of the man, and all his means muſt be called forth and put upon the ſtrain; not only muſt your bodily, but your intellectual force be exerted. You muſt exact the moſt rigid duty from your mind. The times demand extraordinary jealouſy, diſtruſt, and ſuſpicion on the one hand, and extraordinary confidence on the other, and in diſtinguiſhing whom you ſhould truſt, and whom ſuſpect, your judgment will be exerciſed. You are not to ſubmit to the haſty deciſion which paſſion, prejudice, or a too quick ſenſe of the ſhare to bear in the general calamity of the day, may pronounce; but appeal to the cool, unbiaſſed judgment which diligent inveſtigation, and a patient inquiry after truth, ſhall enable you to form. In this inquiry you muſt impartially attend to the legal advocates on both ſides; but, ſpurn from you thoſe traitors, who, with the counterfeit coin of revolution, confiſcation, and their parents the *Rights of Man*, would bribe you to betray your duty, and ſacrifice yourſelves.

Let me repeat it to you, you muſt look your ſituation boldly in the face, or neceſſarily fall like cowards. The times are infinitely more critical than any of which we have an account in hiſtory. Your danger is great; but the magnitude of the danger, if duly meaſured and acted upon, may become the means of ſafety and of honour. Providence may have appointed it to rally back the former ſpirit of America, now ſunk in the enervating embraces of commerce and luxury. A field lies before you fit for heroes to run the courſe of honour in, to grapple manfully with ſuch difficulties will be glorious whether you riſe or fall.

My national partialities and prejudices will not allow me to part with the hope, that you will feel the force of this appeal, and be prompt to act upon it. Fraud and deception may have had a temporary ſucceſs in their efforts to blind you, but when Americans once ſee an object, they ſee it clearly, and have only to underſtand the right ſide of a queſtion in order to embrace it. You have had too many teachers on one ſide, attend a little to one on the other. You have heard much about the people's rights; hearken to a few words about their duties.

It cannot, it ought not, to be concealed from you—your ſituation is full of peril; you have not leſs to fear at home than abroad; nay you have more, your internal enemies are many, and are the more dangerous, becauſe ſuſpected but by few, and hard to be diſtinguiſhed from friends. Interwoven in the fabric of ſociety, they occupy their ſpace, and by a ſuperficial eye are undiſtinguiſhable from the reſt, while like rotten threads they weaken the whole web, and rob it of its value. I repeat, it is not in France your worſt, or only enemies are to be found; you breathe the ſame air, you dip in one diſh, you drink from one cup with traitors: they walk in your ſtreets, they mix in your ſocieties, they harangue in your clubs, and are to be found every where but in your churches.

There are enemies of another kind too; enemies that work by ſlow but certain, becauſe inceſſant operation—enemies that not only ſtimulate to wrong, but poiſon the very ſource of right—the heart. Your long cheriſhed boſom friends, you carry them to your pillow without apprehenſion or diſtruſt; you hug the vipers to your boſom, and ſleep in conſcious ſecurity while they imperceptibly moulder away the pillars upon which your happineſs is built; thoſe muſt be ſhaken off, elſe your arms fall nerveleſs; France overpowers you, and, too late for redreſs, you will diſcover their treachery; the moſt deceitful and dangerous charms that ever hung round the neck of man, and deluded him into miſery and diſhonour, are *avarice* and *voluptuouſneſs*:—would you eſcape utter ruin now, ſhake them from you.

I have ſaid, that Americans have only to ſee, in order to purſue, what is right. To them the difficulty is, *to know*, not *to do*—And yet it appears to me, that the road of duty and of honor lies before you plain, open and obvious: you are only confounded by the ſyren allurements of thoſe who would ſeduce you into the path of deſtruction. If you have not penetration to diſcover their treachery, nor fortitude to reject their ſolicitations, till you are frighted off by conviction, embrace at once that conviction which reaſon and common ſenſe offer, and do not wait for that, which, late and fatal, will make repentance fruitleſs. Rather take it from the lips of ſincerity now, than wait to receive it from the perſuaſion of French bayonets, or the patriotic doctrine of the guillotine.

Oppoſed to your ancient, eternal and inveterate enemy France in front, you ſtand between two ſets of men & opinions, each of which profeſſes to guide you, and point out the path you ought to purſue. One urges you to ground your arms and run; the other exhorts you to ſtand firm to your poſt: one aſſures you that the French are your friends; the other bids you beware of their friendſhip, as more fatal than their enmity: one points out to you the laſt five years of French hiſtory as an example for you to imitate, and a ſubject to admire; the other bids you take a retroſpective view of the hiſtory of your forefathers, and eſtimate the value of their principles by the fruits they have produced; of which you now taſte the ſweets. The one is the body whoſe conduct and principles entitle them to the name of Jacobins; the other, the government at large.

Viewing, then, theſe two parties, if there be among you any of ſuch impenetrable hearts and muddy underſtandings as to heſitate between them, I exhort ſuch perſons, before theyruſh into the arms of their ſeducers, or give effect to their purpoſes by delaying to decide, to examine fairly the pretenſions of both.

Following the order in which I firſt ſtated them, let us take a view of thoſe who wiſh you, by direct ſubmiſſion to France, to entitle yourſelves to a participation in the benefits and bleſſings of endleſs anarchy, ſuch as that country has experienced in the laſt five years: thoſe are the Jacobins: and here you will have an advantage, for in examining the character of the men, you will comprehend the nature of their meaſures, in which alone the former is deſcribed. Do you wiſh to know what a Jacobin is, you muſt collect it from his actions, and the effects they have produced. No deſcription can reach him: to comprehend him within the terms of an abſtract definition, would be impoſſible: even Burke, that Briareus of intellect, muſt fail in an attempt to define a phenomenon, in forming of which nature ſeems to have collected together, and compreſſed into a maſs, all the ills with which original ſin has curſed our nature—a monſter more hideous and deformed than morbid fancy ever pictured on the retina of a fever-frenzied brain. Not the bold invention of Shakeſpeare, nor the fervid imagination of a Teniers, ever yet embodied a conception ſo ſublimely horrible: not the copious mind of our bard, when the wings of his all-pervading fancy ſwept the vault of hell to find materials for the ſpells of ſorcerers, ever dreamed of ſuch a cauldron of ills as the boſom of a Jacobin—ſuch a varied complication of miſchief—ſuch a combination of jarring principles, impreſſed into the ſervice of crime. The deſerted ſtrength and energy of virtue, executing the commands of vice.—Intellect, ſitting in grave council with all the turbulent and deſtructive paſſions.—Genius, tinging the murderer's poignard with poiſon—and Eloquence pronouncing eulogies on aſſaſſination—Prudence, guiding the hand of blind outrage to the object of violation—and Philoſophy, throwing new lights upon the ſcience of inſurrection, pointing out new ſources of confiſcation, and deviſing new modes of ſacrilege, and new ſchemes of plunder!

If facts bear me out in this faint ſketch, you will ſee, that you ought to liſten to their advice indeed, not to follow, but to act in direct oppoſition to it; for you cannot conceal it from yourſelves, that the views of ſuch men can only be accompliſhed, by the abrogation of all laws—by the overthrow of the Conſtitution—by the annihilation of government, and all the murder, confuſion, and bloodſhed attending ſuch a proceſs.

But ſee how facts bear out this picture.—Look to France where they are engraven in characters never to be effaced; where a monument, mountain ſize, compoſed of human ſkulls and bones, and cemented with human blood, rears its frightful head in commemoration of the feats of Jacobins. If diſguſt and terror will allow you, caſt an eye to the ſcene that unhappy country has preſented for the laſt five years; all the work of Jacobin hands. Its plains inundated with blood; its ſtreets polluted with carnage; its moſt beautiful and proſperous cities ravaged, depopulated, and laid in ruins; its beſt men exiled, their widows and orphans butchered; or worſe, conſigned to waſte away life in poverty and famine, in anguiſh and diſconſolation. Diſcretionary power over life and death, delegated, in mockery of law, to the moſt profligate and ſanguinary of men, and not leſs than fifty thouſand priſons filled with pretended conſpirators to ſupply their butchery with materials to work upon. Every kind of moral excellence denounced as hoſtile to the Republic; every ſpecies of moral depravity courted, nurſed, and encouraged. Talents, learning, virtue, probity, religion perſecuted and proſcribed; murder, robbery, impiety and atheiſm openly avowed and publicly applauded. The miniſters of religion butchered for celebrating the rites of their church, and aſſaſſins received in full ſenate, and for their magnanimity in producing part of a mutilated human body on the end of a pike, rewarded with *honourable mention*. Commerce, arts, and ſcience extinguiſhed; war and robbery only encouraged, the chaſtity of the fair ſex violated at will; harmleſs women and maids, bribed with a promiſe of life to ſacrifice their honour to the luſt of their judges, and the next moment delivered over to the hands of the executioner. Infancy, before it could conceive a criminal thought, and age, tottering on the very verge of death, feeble, impotent, and harmleſs, given to the blade of the guillotine, or the mercileſs claws of a mob, and huddled in one promiſcuous indiſcriminate ſlaughter with the vigorous, the bold, and the energetic. The guillotine plying its ſhears, and the blood of its victims ſtreaming on the cannibal ſpectators of a puppet ſhow below, who hailed the ſhower with raptute, marking croſſes on their forehead with it in ludicrous mimicry, and impious deriſion of the rites of their church; a town converted to a ſepulcher; every village a hecatomb of human ſacrifices—and murder having exhauſted its anger, doing its office in buffoonery and merriment. All for the rights of man, all for liberty and equality. All the work of Jacobins: the pretext liberty, the end, as you now know, deſpotiſm and ſlavery of the worſt kind, and the moſt hopeleſs, becauſe *military*.

Ah! my countrymen, if you have not yet parted with thoſe ſafeguards of your virtue—thoſe honeſt prejudices which ſhed a mild luſtre over our nature, and melt the harſhneſs of the human feature into the ſoft benignant lineaments of the angel—appeal to, and take the ſentence of your hearts—not ſounded on the ſtern, unrelenting principles of unmitigated democracy, which, like its congenial vice, envy, knows no holiday, no pity, no remorſe; but, on the legitimate evidence of your own feelings, unſophiſticated by jacobin artifice, unadulterated by the Rights of Man. State a caſe for the purpoſe, ſend it home to your hearts, let it have entrance to the high court of conſcience in your boſom; and not be kept *lingering* at the portal, while the judge ſleeps upon the bench. Fix your mind upon the man whom you moſt love, moſt admire, moſt revere, for his virtues; a man, rendered dear to your heart, and venerable in your eyes, by majeſtic ſimplicity of character, by unfeigned piety, and by a lively ſenſe of juſtice; who has ſpent the whole of his life in your defence, regardleſs of perſonal ſafety, regardleſs of eaſe, enduring the toils and horrors of night ſtorms and winter tempeſts, encountering the extremes of climate, and expoſing himſelf to your enemy, whenever called upon; even in the wane of life, when age, or the decay of a conſtitution, prematurely ſacrificed to the ſervice of his country, called for repoſe, entering, with all the alacrity and vigour of youth, upon new dangers to ſerve you.—In ſhort, ſuppoſe WASHINGTON called upon by a mob of bloody cut-throats, and by them inſtantly torn to pieces; thoſe limbs, which brought glory, power, wealth, and ſecurity, to your homes, and terror to thoſe of your enemy, ſcattered piecemeal in the air, and given to the birds and beaſts to devour.

What would be your feelings? Determine with yourſelves, while yet you are unjacobinized; while yet you are unimbrued with the principles of *ſanguinary political juſtice*; and let your determination remain on record in your boſoms, to bear witneſs againſt you hereafter, if hell ſhould let looſe its vengeance ſo far againſt you as to corrupt you into Jacobins. Could you now endure ſuch a ſcene? Can you even bear it in imagination? And yet let me tell you, my beloved countrymen, theſe are but faint pictures of facts—facts which in innumerable inſtances occurred in France—facts done by the inſtructors, the employers, and the boſom friends, of thoſe who would give a part of their limbs now, that you would ſubmit to France, on the worſt poſſible terms.

Having deſpatched one ſide, let us proceed to the other, and examine the claims of thoſe who urge you to energetic meaſures, in maintenance of your honour and exiſtence: you will then eſtimate their comparative weight in the ſcale of impartial reaſon. At the head of theſe is your faithful PRESIDENT——To call in queſtion his right to exerciſe his powers, his claims upon your affection, his zeal for the welfare of his country, would be abominable. You know them; you feel them; you confeſs them. It is as impoſſible the PRESIDENT can be indifferent to your intereſts as that he ſhould be regardleſs of his own honour, his fame, his exiſtence, or his happineſs. They are inſeparably connected. They are wedded, never to be divorced.

But the Preſident, you will ſay, may be miſadviſed:—he may;—but you will be able to judge whether he is miſadviſed in this inſtance, when you conſider who they are that adviſe, and go along with him, in the meaſures he propoſes. They are thoſe, who have a permanent landed property in the country; the ſober, the affluent, the diſcreet, the wiſe, and the honeſt—thoſe, whoſe intereſts are rooted in the ſoil of America, and interwoven with your own, and whoſe proſperity, and that of their children, muſt neceſſarily be co equal and co-exiſtent with the proſperity of America

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1798.

Mr. BARBER,

The following most eloquent and interesting Address is extracted from a Philadelphia paper. It is a pathetic and solemn appeal to the hearts and understandings of our countrymen, as well as a faithful exposition of the devices and character of our insolent enemy. Our contempt for folly, our abhorrence of vice, or love of order, our respect for the laws, for virtue morality, and all the blessings of civil society, are animated and confirmed by the warm and enlightened patriotism which pervades every part of this performance.

The extravagant demands of the French Directory lately made public, confirm beyond all doubt, the position long since made by the friends of order in this country that the hostility of France is directed against our Constitution, our Laws, our Liberties, our internal Peace, our National Prosperity, and our domestic Happiness; and we are now called upon to say, whether we will surrender them all in exchange for Equality, Poles, tri-coloured Cockades, Guillotines, and UNIVERSAL DESOLATION.

You are requested to give the following Address entire, in your next Paper, by a great number of your

SUBSCRIBERS.

AN ADDRESS TO THE People of America, On the Prospect of WAR WITH FRANCE.

MY COUNTRYMEN,

THE die is cast—compromise is at an end—there is now no retreat—now no other alternative but instantly to assert the spirit which was once the boast of Americans, or soon to have the very name expunged from the current language of the world, to be found only in the records of antiquity, with the virtues which once accompanied it, and other terms equally obsolete and forgotten. Fatally do you flatter yourselves, if you think you can be at once safe and supine; if you hope to find security in your sleeping treasures; or, if you imagine that the ordinary resources, which would have served in civilized times, against a civilized enemy, will avail you now. Your enemy fights for existence; the contest is not for territory—it is not for honours—it is for existence—Your enemy can live but by war; he perishes with peace. In him the order of nature is reversed; the poison of all other beings, to him his nourishment.—— Your struggle is with an usurpation engendered by homicide, and fed by blood; if he sheath the sword, he dies of inanition; he will not seek annihilation. With him, therefore, war must be co-existent; to get rid of one, you must extinguish the other. You have no other choice, but either to submit your necks to the insulted, and once despised yoke of France; or else to open the armoury of your ancestors, take down the mail, which in a degenerate hour, commerce, and vice, and luxury, had consigned to rust and derision; and evince to the world, that you have yet vigour to wield them.

Accursed be those who fill the air with delusive sounds to cheat your senses, and divert you from the prospect before you; those panders who abet the plan of seduction and endeavour to sink our country to prostitution and debasement, in the polluted arms of France. Those bastard, degenerate sons of America, who would prostrate all the glories so hardly atchieved at the feet of the worst refuse of mankind. Are you aware that all this and worse, much worse, awaits you, if you do not summon all your fortitude, and bring the whole energy of your souls into action? Temporising, half measures will not suffice—the whole man, and every limb, and every muscle of the man, and all his means must be hailed forth and put upon the strain; not only must your bodily, but your intellectual force be exerted. You must exact the most rigid duty from your mind. The times demand extraordinary jealousy, distrust, and suspicion on the one hand, and extraordinary confidence on the other, and in distinguishing whom you should trust, and whom suspect, your judgment will be exercised. You are not to submit to the hasty decision which passion, prejudice, or a too quick sense of the share you bear in the general calamity of the day, may pronounce; but appeal to the cool, unbiassed judgment which diligent investigation, and a patient inquiry after truth, shall enable you to form. In this inquiry you must impartially attend to the legal advocates on both sides; but, spurn from you those traitors, who, with the counterfeit coin of revolution, confiscation, and their parents the *Rights of Man*, would bribe you to betray your duty, and sacrifice yourselves.

Let me repeat it to you, you must look your situation boldly in the face, or necessarily fall like cowards. The times are infinitely more critical than any of which we have an account in history. Your danger is great; but the magnitude of the danger, if duly measured and acted upon, may become the means of safety and of honour. Providence may have appointed it to rally back the former spirit of America, now sunk in the enervating embraces of commerce and luxury. A field lies before you fit for heroes to run the course of honour in, to grapple manfully with such difficulties will be glorious whether you rise or fall.

My national partialities and prejudices will not allow me to part with the hope, that you will feel the force of this appeal, and be prompt to act upon it. Fraud and deception may have had a temporary success in their efforts to blind you, but when Americans once see an object, they see it clearly; and have only to understand the right side of a question in order to embrace it. You have had too many teachers on one side, attend a little to one on the other. You have heard much about the people's rights; hearken to a few words about their duties.

It cannot, it ought not, to be concealed from you—your situation is full of peril; you have not less to fear at home than abroad; nay you have more, your internal enemies are many, and are the more dangerous, because suspected but by few, and hard to be distinguished from friends. Interwoven in the fabric of society, they occupy their space, and by a superficial eye are undistinguishable from the rest, while like rotten threads they weaken the whole web, and rob it of its value. I repeat, it is not in France your worst, or only enemies are to be found; you breathe the same air, you dip in one dish, you drink from one cup with traitors: they walk in your streets, they mix in your societies, they harangue in your clubs, and are to be found every where but in your churches.

There are enemies of another kind too; enemies that work by slow but certain, because incessant operation—enemies that not only stimulate to wrong, but poison the very source of right—the heart. Your long cherished bosom friends, you carry them to your pillow without apprehension or distrust; you hug the vipers to your bosom, and sleep in conscious security while they imperceptibly moulder away the pillars upon which your happiness is built; those must be shaken off, else your arms fall nerveless; France overpowers you, and, too late for redress, you will discover their treachery; the most deceitful and dangerous charms that ever hung round the neck of man, and deluded him into misery and dishonour, are *avarice* and *voluptuousness*:—would you escape utter ruin now, shake them from you.

I have said, that Americans have only to see, in order to pursue, what is right. To them the difficulty is, *to know*, not *to do*—And yet it appears to me, that the road of duty and of honor lies before you plain, open and obvious: you are only confounded by the syren allurements of those who would seduce you into the path of destruction. If you have not penetration to discover their treachery, nor fortitude to reject their solicitations, till you are frighted off by conviction, embrace at once that conviction which reason and common sense offer, and do not wait for that, which, late and fatal, will make repentance fruitless. Rather take it from the lips of sincerity now, than wait to receive it from the persuasion of French bayonets, or the patriotic doctrine of the guillotine.

Opposed to your ancient, eternal and inveterate enemy France in front, you stand between two sets of men & opinions, each of which professes to guide you, and point out the path you ought to pursue. One urges you to ground your arms and run; the other exhorts you to stand firm to your post: one assures you that the French are your friends; the other bids you beware of their friendship, as more fatal than their enmity: one points out to you the last five years of French history as an example for you to imitate, and a subject to admire; the other bids you take a retrospective view of the history of your forefathers, and estimate the value of their principles by the fruits they have produced; of which you now taste the sweets. The one is the body whose conduct and principles entitle them to the name of Jacobins; the other, the government at large.

Viewing, then, these two parties, if there be among you any of such impenetrable hearts and muddy understandings as to hesitate between them, I exhort such persons, before they rush into the arms of their seducers, or give effect to their purposes by delaying to decide, to examine fairly the pretensions of both.

Following the order in which I first stated them, let us take a view of those who wish you, by direct submission to France, to entitle yourselves to a participation in the benefits and blessings of endless anarchy, such as that country has experienced in the last five years: these are the Jacobins: and here you will have an advantage, for in examining the character of the men, you will comprehend the nature of their measures, in which alone the former is described. Do you wish to know what a Jacobin is, you must collect it from his actions, and the effects they have produced. No description can reach him: to comprehend him within the terms of an abstract definition, would be impossible: even Burke, that Briareus of intellect, must fail in an attempt to define a phenomenon, in forming of which nature seems to have collected together, and compressed into a mass, all the ills with which original sin has cursed our nature—a monster more hideous and deformed than morbid fancy ever pictured on the retina of a fever-frenzied brain. Not the bold invention of Shakespeare, nor the fervid imagination of a Teniers, ever yet embodied a conception so sublimely horrible: not the copious mind of our bard, when the wings of his all-pervading fancy swept the vault of hell to find materials for the spells of sorcerers, ever dreamed of such a cauldron of ills as the bosom of a Jacobin—such a varied complication of mischief—such a combination of jarring principles, impressed into the service of crime. The deserted strength and energy of virtue, executing the commands of vice.—Intellect, sitting in grave council with all the turbulent and destructive passions.—Genius, tinging the murderer's poignard with poison—and Eloquence pronouncing eulogies on assassination—Prudence, guiding the hand of blind outrage to the object of violation—and Philosophy, throwing new lights upon the science of insurrection, pointing out new sources of confiscation, and devising new modes of sacrilege, and new schemes of plunder!

If facts bear me out in this faint sketch, you will see, that you ought to listen to their advice indeed, not to follow, but to act in direct opposition to it; for you cannot conceal it from yourselves, that the views of such men can only be accomplished, by the abrogation of all laws—by the overthrow of the Constitution—by the annihilation of government, and all the murder, confusion, and bloodshed attending such a process.

But see how facts bear out this picture.—Look to France where they are engraven in characters never to be effaced; where a monument, mountain size, composed of human skulls and bones, and cemented with human blood, rears its frightful head in commemoration of the feats of Jacobins. If disgust and terror will allow you, cast an eye to the scene that unhappy country has presented for the last five years; all the work of Jacobin hands. Its plains inundated with blood; its streets polluted with carnage; its most beautiful and prosperous cities ravaged, depopulated, and laid in ruins; its best men exiled, their widows and orphans butchered; or worse, consigned to waste away life in poverty and famine, in anguish and disconsolation. Discretionary power over life and death, delegated, in mockery of law, to the most profligate and sanguinary of men, and not less than fifty thousand prisons filled with pretended conspirators to supply their butchery with materials to work upon. Every kind of moral excellence denounced as hostile to the Republic; every species of moral depravity courted, nursed, and encouraged. Talents, learning, virtue, probity, religion persecuted and proscribed; murder, robbery, impiety and atheism openly avowed and publicly applauded. The ministers of religion butchered for celebrating the rites of their church, and assassins received in full senate, and for their magnanimity in producing part of a mutilated human body on the end of a pike, rewarded with *honourable mention*. Commerce, arts, and science extinguished; war and robbery only encouraged, the chastity of the fair sex violated at will; harmless women and maids, bribed with a promise of life to sacrifice their honour to the lust of their judges, and the next moment delivered over to the hands of the executioner. Infancy, before it could conceive a criminal thought, and age, tottering on the very verge of death, feeble, impotent, and harmless, given to the blade of the guillotine, or the merciless claws of a mob, and huddled in one promiscuous indiscriminate slaughter with the vigorous, the bold, and the energetic. The guillotine plying its shears, and the blood of its victims streaming on the cannibal spectators of a puppet show below, who hailed the shower with rapture, marking crosses on their forehead with it in ludicrous mimicry, and impious derision of the rites of their church; a town converted to a sepulcher; every village a hecatomb of human sacrifices—and murder having exhausted its anger, doing its office in buffoonery and merriment. All for the rights of man, all for liberty and equality. All the work of Jacobins: the pretext liberty, the end, as you now know, despotism and slavery of the worst kind, and the most hopeless, because *military*.

Ah! my countrymen, if you have not yet parted with those safeguards of your virtue—those honest prejudices which shed a mild lustre over our nature, and melt the harshness of the human feature into the soft benignant lineaments of the angel—appeal to, and take the sentence of your hearts—not sounded on the stern, unrelenting principles of unmitigated democracy, which, like its congenial vice, envy, knows no holiday, no pity, no remorse; but, on the legitimate evidence of your own feelings, unsophisticated by jacobin artifice, unadulterated by the Rights of Man. State a case for the purpose, lend it home to your hearts, let it have entrance to the high court of conscience in your bosom; and not be kept *lingering* at the portal, while the judge sleeps upon the bench. Fix your mind upon the man whom you most love, most admire, most revere, for his virtues; a man, rendered dear to your heart, and venerable in your eyes, by majestic simplicity of character, by unfeigned piety, and by a lively sense of justice; who has spent the whole of his life in your defence, regardless of personal safety, regardless of ease, enduring the toils and horrors of night storms and winter tempests, encountering the extremes of climate, and exposing himself to your enemy, whenever called upon; even in the wane of life, when age, or the decay of a constitution, prematurely sacrificed to the service of his country, called for repose, entering, with all the alacrity and vigour of youth, upon new dangers to serve you.—In short, suppose WASHINGTON called upon by a mob of bloody cut-throats, and by them instantly torn to pieces; those limbs, which brought glory, power, wealth, and security, to your homes, and terror to those of your enemy, scattered piecemeal in the air, and given to the birds and beasts to devour.

What would be your feelings? Determine with yourselves, while yet you are unjacobinized; while yet you are unimbrued with the principles of *sanguinary political justice*; and let your determination remain on record in your bosoms, to bear witness against you hereafter, if hell should let loose its vengeance so far against you as to corrupt you into Jacobins. Could you now endure such a scene? Can you even bear it in imagination? And yet let me tell you, my beloved countrymen, these are but faint pictures of facts—facts which in innumerable instances occurred in France—facts done by the instructors, the employers, and the bosom friends, of those who would give a part of their limbs now, that you would submit to France, on the worst possible terms.

Having despatched one side, let us proceed to the other, and examine the claims of those who urge you to energetic measures, in maintenance of your honour and existence: you will then estimate their comparative weight in the scale of impartial reason. At the head of these is your faithful PRESIDENT——— To call in question his right to exercise his powers, his claims upon your affection, his zeal for the welfare of his country, would be abominable. You know them; you feel them; you confess them. It is as impossible the PRESIDENT can be indifferent to your interests as that he should be regardless of his own honour, his fame, his existence, or his happiness. They are inseparably connected. They are wedded, never to be divorced.

But the President, you will say, may be misadvised:—he may;—but you will be able to judge whether he is misadvised in this instance, when you consider who they are that advise, and go along with him, in the measures he proposes. They are those, who have a permanent landed property in the country; the sober, the affluent, the discreet, the wise, and the honest—those, whose interests are rooted in the soil of America, and interwoven with your own, and whose prosperity, and that of their children, must necessarily be co equal and co-existent with the prosperity of America

...ures, ...cannot doubt of ... the world, because no part ... America would afford them ... Balance those against me ... who, ...ecutive of their actual hostility, ...re here only tenants at will—who, having no goods or chattels to encumber them ... their migration, can flit, like a shadow from region ... region—who have no affection but to themselves, no attachments but to their own interest—who can lap up their wardrobe in a handkerchief, and, as they walk in Paris, can trip along the road, "*Omnia mea mecum ...to.*" Balance them, I say, and decide ... between unprincipled baseness that ... your blood on the one hand, and ... whole wisdom, virtue and property of ... country, on the other.

You cannot now be ... what determination to come to. ... your own observation of the plans of France will ... point out the necessity of vigorous ... might infer it from the eagerness with which the Jacobins would persuade you to ... their consuming embraces. It ... plain, that you ought to deprecate ... as it is desired by the Jacobins, than that you ought to suspect the Jacobins for desiring peace: and if your own reason and personal safety did not urge you to resistance, the advise, the opinion and co operation of the PRESIDENT, and the bulk of the property and virtue of the country, united in one cause, must be enough to stimulate to action, and fill you with courage and confidence.

The insults you have received, within this year, are of themselves ample grounds for war. Even Mr. Fox, the English jacobin, allows that the honour of a nation is one of the most justifiable grounds of war. If the meanest individual among you is insulted, will he not resent it? will he not fight even to death? Why should he, for an insult, a breath of air, endanger his own life, and endeavour to take away that of a fellow creature? He will say, his honour, his reputation, his character, demands it. And shall an individual be presumptuous enough to think fame, character and honour more necessary to himself than to the state, of which he forms but a very inconsiderable fraction?—or do you suppose that you can preserve your personal honour while your country is disgraced?—If you do, you are a disgrace, not only to your country, but to human nature. But the case is much stronger on behalf of the country; for it is criminal in an individual to fight his fellow citizen, though a vicious custom prick him on; and it is incumbent on every country to vindicate her honour by war. And I will tell you why:—Such is the profligacy of human nature, that insult, tamely submitted to, breeds contempt, and contempt encourages injury. Now, in the case of an individual, if his patience under insult superinduces an injury, the law will redress him; but in case of nations, there is no law, no redress, but force; a nation, therefore, must stop the injury in its infipient stage, the insult. Hence you will conclude then how much more incumbent it is on you, to revenge the insult offered to your country, than to resent that offered to yourselves.

Perhaps you flatter yourselves that the French would be lenient and generous in victory, liberal in their terms of peace and sincere in adherence to them.—For their lenity, their generosity, and their sincerity, look to those places they have conquered where you will see them written in blood and tears:—Look to the Netherlands, Savoy, Italy, Germany, Geneva, and Venice, and then judge which is worse, the fraternity of France or hostility. Where treaties of neutrality forbids guns, or bayonets, intrigue and insurrection supply their place; and where French armies cannot go, French principles do their office. Have you witnessed their progress—their conduct to all states—their modes of enriching themselves from all—and do you not tremble? If there existed a heart so impenetrable, to whom such a scene could be a matter of indifference, the pencil of Hogarth never sketched out a more ludicrous exhibition, than the progress of a French army, through an unresisting fraternized country. Oh! that prince of satirists were alive now, to paint General Buonaparte traversing Italy, at the head of his gaunt crew, like a jew bricker crying for cast cloaths, picking up, for want of better, every rag that he finds—standing like a merciless compounding landlord, at the doors of the Italian boors, extolling his own generosity for not exacting *all* and loading them with old pictures, mouldy feather beds, worm eaten bed posts, rush chairs, deal tables, and leaky pots and kettles, to send to Paris in triumph:—Good God! if pity did not exact our tears, and tell us it was criminal to smile, what a rich field for ridicule it would be, to see the generals of the republic plundering where they were bound to protect, and in every action, from fighting a battle down to dancing a rigadoon, illustrating that whimsical compound of ludicrous and cruel, that nauseous mixture of ape and tiger, in which the French were so happily characterised by Voltaire: extending their war plunder down to theft—their theft to childish folly:—carrying off church bells, and stealing pictures, bronzes, butterflies, and pieces of virtue:—in a negociation for a subsidy of millions, bargaining for a *Cameo*, or a Bull; and converting a treaty for a province into a broker's or chandler's bargain, in which a cheese more or less is thrown in to make the weight:—marching an army two or three hundred miles, to enforce the requisition of a *Raphael*;—and bribed to divert a march, from its direct rout, with a timely offer of a Baptist's Head by Guido, or a Venus by Carlo Morat. From the ferocity and meanness, from the flatness and caprice of such men what could you hope, if you trusted to their lenity, or moderation. In one man in one hour, (such is the compass of the caprice) you may strike every note in the two gamuts of folly and ferocity; from the cutting of a throat in one, to the cutting of a caper in the other. Murder, rape, incest, robbery; tumbling, capering, fiddling, and buffoonery:—fighting and pimping—riding the war-horse, and combing a lap dog:—all between sunrise and sunset. Is it in the morals, in the moderation, in the steadiness, the consistency, the fortitude, or the equanimity of such men who would expect to find generous conquerors?—No, no, my Countrymen! they must be kept off—they must be convinced that America is not so very easy a conquest as they expect to find her; and if they will not hearken to reason, they must be taught it from the mouth of your cannon. In contact with them here is no security; they must be kept off; trust them not; give your measures effective force; give to it yourselves and your means: there is no paltering; no medium; feeding the lamp with scanty drops will but consume the wick; fill it full, or your light is extinguished for ever.

Do you not see that the Directory of France are so circumstanced, that they cannot make peace, with regard to their own safety? If they disband the army, the people will then establish a government of their own liking, which they have now plainly shewn to be monarchy with some limitations; and the Directory will perish, perhaps on the scaffold. If they do not disband it, they will live, like the Turkish Vizers, or the old Roman Emperors, in constant fear of, and dependance on, their soldiery, their Prætorian guards, or their Janissaries; call them which you will. They will, therefore, by all possible means, endeavour to protract the present war, in order to find the army in work and food; in that case, they would certainly think Philadelphia excellent head-quarters; and, after all, it is not clear, that M Buonaparte would not as liefe load a cart with gold, silver, jewellery, clothing, &c. &c. in our banks and stores, as with the finest *Titians*, or *Michael Angelos*, in Italy.

There are some who will say, "Yes, we "ought to defend ourselves, and we would, "but the expence is more than we can bear." Good God! So if any one would offer to find sufficient funds for defence, without touching your purses, and thus endeavour to reconcile your duty with your avarice, you would acknowledge the necessity, and defend your country. Your country! Why?—Because your country is, in fact, your property. See the absurdity; you will venture your life for the defence of your property, but you would rather give up the whole of that property to the violence and force of an enemy, than a part of it for the security of the whole. And are you really so forlorn, as to hope you will be able to reconcile pleasure with necessity, security with sloth, energy or courage with voluptuousness, or honour with submission? Do you hope to preserve your money, by hoarding it in dormant store, for the allurement of robbers? or would you be silly enough to think of intimidating a highwayman who demanded your purse, by telling him you had the money in your pocket, with which you *might* have bought a pistol.

If I were speaking to your fathers, I would speak thus:—"Americans! if you had the "security of Heaven, for the certainty of the "French, and a promise that they would stop "where they are, and no more molest you; "yet, I call God to witness, you will be un"worthy the name of Americans, if, for the "sake of debasing repose, you suffer your fame "to be tarnished, and the hereditary honours "derived from your ancestors to be trampled "under foot." Such a speech would thrill to their hearts; but to you, who rarely value honour, but as it happens to be an appendage to wealth, it will be a subject of derision.—Whence arises this passive disposition, so unlike your fathers? whence this shameful falling off—From France?—from the attempts of her agents and imitators here, to get at the pure fountains of honour and liberty, and pollute them with blood and licentiousness. You imagine you see their currents stained, and fear to taste. Wall them in; make a rampart round them with your bodies; let not the pestilent breath of Frenchman or Jacobin taint them; and you will find that their influence upon your conduct will be like magic.

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Next put your whole trust in government; strengthen it with your voice, your arm, and your purse. Proclaim to the world, and to your enemies in particular, that your government is the government of your choice, and of your opinion; and that you will stand or fall with it. This will be worth a million of soldiers.

Reverence and confide in those who recommend vigorous measures; and distrust those who flatter your sloth with indulgence. Look on all those as enemies, who insidiously remind you of your rights; and all those as friends who remind you of your duties. Be assured, that he who boldly tells you of your duty, would be among the first to vindicate your rights. Remember that rights and duties are inseparable, and operate as mutual cause and effect. Every right creates a correspondent duty, and out of the discharge of your duties, grow your rights:—Every individual has a right to the protection of his country; but it is his duty in return, to contribute his share to its defence. They who bid you neglect your duties, only want to strip you of your rights.

Shake off indolence, avarice, and luxury: Fight, or pay those who will; do both yourselves, the greater your praise; do neither, the greater your infamy. Remember that a soft, voluptuous life, unnerves the heart extinguishes the courage, enfeebles the understanding, and fashions you for slaves.

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Look to your wealth as a curse, if you hoard it; but a peculiar blessing, at this time, if rightly applied; since it will enable you to shun all the horrors of France.—Consign a portion of it to manly measures of defence; if that will not suffice, give more, and more, and more; even all, rather than yield your own lives, your wives, your daughters, and your country, to that devouring beast jacobinism.

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Having thus pointed out to you what you ought to do, and why you ought to do it: little more remains for me *at this time*, than to beseech you to bring what I have said home to your hearts. After what you have heard of the French and the Jacobins, of democracy and the Rights of Man, after what you see now transacting in France, are you still so much infatuated with them as to give up your wealth, your arts, your manufactures, your commerce, your every thing, perhaps your lives, to compliment and enrich them, and their advocates. The wise Lycurgus once said to a man who effusively praised democracy. "go friend! and set it up in your own house first." As much as to say, there would then be as many masters as servants. Precious tyranny! No, my countrymen, true liberty, in its purity and perfection, consists in a well grounded dependance upon justice, which can only be dispensed and secured by government legally established, and laws arising gradually and slowly from it, and from occasion;—laws applied to the tempers and harmonized by habit and early inculcation, with the feelings and mind of the people. Are you prepared to yield up to a stern and insolent foe, the Constitution of your wise Legislators, the government of your choice, which by a kind of mutual assimilation makes part of yourselves; which has grown with your growth, and strengthened with your strength; for which your gallant ancestors and some of you shed their blood in torrents; under which you have grown great and opulent. Are you prepared to cast yourself in the dust and lick the feet of your ferocious adversary? or are you so blinded by the artifices of his agents, as not to perceive that the horrible tragedy which has deluged Europe with blood, is advancing to its catastrophe; and that the last scene will be laid in America, if you do not drive the actors off the stage? Will you, while peril and desolation stalk around your coasts, listen to the traitors who flatter your inclinations, and humour your weakness, only to put you off your guard, and make you the instruments of your own ruin; while those who spends sleepless nights and days of anguish in your service, endure the weight of your obloquy, and senseless reproach.—Turning from your physician you prescribe for yourselves and swallow poison. Disgrace will accumulate upon disgrace; the country will be divided into provinces, yourselves reduced to beggary; your reputation will wither, your name be for ever polluted; while those wretches will sing *io triumphe*, in the camps of the French, deride your credulity, hug themselves in self-applause on the traffic they have made, and with a sneer remind you, that you were the contrivers of your own ruin.

Accursed be that day when avarice drove ambition from America, and luxury supplanted old fashioned honour and hardihood. Why were your fathers great and illustrious? because they were less voluptuous than proud—because they loved glory more than wealth and were jealous of their honour; honour, the strongest out-works of fame—while wealth saps it, or rather as the traitor, who opens the gates, and betrays the citidal to the enemy. If not deceived! the tempest increases, prepare to encounter it; do not play the ideot, but shake from your hearts and throw overboard those cumbrous trappings of voluptuousness. If you do not, you are undone; panic never dreamt of such horrors as are in store for you, if neglecting this admonition you resign yourself to voluptuous sloth and inaction. It is no time to sleep, you are tottering on the brink of a precipice, and nothing but an immediate retrograde motion can save you; to stand or to move onward in your present direction are alike dangerous—for whether you leap forward, or the ground crumbles from under you, your fate is the same—*You fall never to rise again.*

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[illegible] the world, because no part of America would afford them maintenance.—Balance those against men who, exclusive of their actual nobility, are here only tenants at will—who, having no goods or chattels to encumber them in their migration, can flit, like a shadow from region to region—who have no affection but to themselves, no attachments but to their own interests—who can lap up their wardrobe in a handkerchief, and, as they walk to Paris, can truly chirp along the road, "*Omnia mea mecum porto.*" Balance them, I say, and decide—decide between unprincipled baseness that would suck your blood on the one hand, and the whole wisdom, virtue and property of the country, on the other.

You cannot now be at a loss what determination to come to. If your own observation of the plans of France did not point out the necessity of vigorous resistance, you might infer it from the eagerness with which the Jacobins would persuade you to fly into her consuming embraces. It is not more certain, that you ought to deprecate peace, since it is desired by the Jacobins, than that you ought to suspect the Jacobins for desiring peace: and if your own reason and personal safety did not urge you to resistance, the advise, the opinion and co operation of the PRESIDENT, and the bulk of the property and virtue of the country, united in one cause, must be enough to stimulate to action, and fill you with courage and confidence.

The insults you have received, within this year, are of themselves ample grounds for war. Even Mr. Fox, the English jacobin, allows that the honour of a nation is one of the most justifiable grounds of war. If the meanest individual among you is insulted, will he not resent it? will he not fight even to death? Why should he, for an insult, a breath of air, endanger his own life, and endeavour to take away that of a fellow creature? He will say, his honour, his reputation, his character, demands it. And shall an individual be presumptuous enough to think fame, character and honour more necessary to himself than to the state, of which he forms but a very inconsiderable fraction?—or do you suppose that you can preserve your personal honour while your country is disgraced?—If you do, you are a disgrace, not only to your country, but to human nature. But the case is much stronger on behalf of the country; for it is criminal in an individual to fight his fellow citizen, though a vicious custom prick him on; and it is incumbent on every country to vindicate her honour by war. And I will tell you why:—Such is the profligacy of human nature, that insult, tamely submitted to, breeds contempt, and contempt encourages injury. Now, in the case of an individual, if his patience under insult superinduces an injury, the law will redress him; but in case of nations, there is no law, no redress, but force; a nation, therefore, must stop the injury in its infipient stage, the insult. Hence you will conclude then how much more incumbent it is on you, to revenge the insult offered to your country, than to resent that offered to yourselves.

Perhaps you flatter yourselves that the French would be lenient and generous in victory, liberal in their terms of peace and sincere in adherence to them.—For their lenity, their generosity, and their sincerity, look to those places they have conquered, where you will see them written in blood and tears!—Look to the Netherlands, Savoy, Italy, Germany, Geneva, and Venice, and then judge which is worse, the fraternity of France or hostility. Where treaties or neutrality forbids guns, or bayonets, intrigue and insurrection supply their place; and where French armies cannot go, French principles do their office. Have you witnessed their progress—their conduct to all states—their modes of enriching themselves from all—and do you not tremble? If there existed a heart so impenetrable, to whom such a scene could be a matter of indifference, the pencil of Hogarth never sketched off a more ludicrous exhibition, than the progress of a French army, through an unresisting fraternized country. Oh if that prince of satirists were alive now, to paint General Buonaparte traversing Italy, at the head of his gaunt crew, like a jew broker crying for cast cloaths, picking up, for want of better, every rag that offers—standing like a relentless compounding landlord, at the doors of the Italian huts, extolling his own generosity for not exacting *all* and loading carts with old pictures, ragged feather beds, worm eaten bed posts, crippled chairs, deal tables, and leaky pots and kettles, to send to Paris in triumph:—Good God! if pity did not exact our tears, and tell us it was criminal to smile, what a rich field for ridicule it would be, to see the generals of the republic plundering where they were bound to protect, and in every action, from fighting a battle down to dancing a rigadoon, illustrating that whimsical compound of ludicrous and cruel, that nauseous mixture of ape and tiger, in which the French were so happily characterised by Voltaire: extending their war plunder down to theft—their theft to childish folly:—carrying off church bells, and filching pictures, bronzes, butterflies, and pieces of virtue:—in a negociation for a subsidy of millions, bargaining for a *Cameo*, or a Bust; and converting a treaty for a province into a broker's or chandler's bargain, in which a picture more or less is thrown in to make the weight:—marching an army two or three hundred miles, to enforce the requisition of a *Raphael*;—and bribed to divert a march, from its direct rout, with a timely offer of a Baptist's Head by Guido, or a Venus by Carlo Morat. From the ferocity and meanness, from the sternness and caprice of such men what could you hope, if you trusted to their lenity, or moderation. In one man in one hour, (such is the compass of the caprice) you may strike every note in the two gamuts of folly and ferocity; from the cutting a throat in one, to the cutting of a caper in the other. Murder, rape, incest, robbery; tumbling, capering, fiddling, and buffoonery:—fighting and pimping—riding the war-horse, and combing a lap dog:—all between sunrise and sunset. Is it in the morals, in the moderation, in the steadiness, the consistency, the fortitude, or the equanimity of such men who would expect to find generous conquerors?—No, no, my Countrymen! they must be kept off—they must be convinced that America is not so very easy a conquest as they expect to find her; and if they will not hearken to reason, they must be taught it from the mouth of your cannon. In contact with them here is no security; they must be kept off; trust them not; give your measures effective force; give to it yourselves and your means: there is no paltering; no medium; feeding the lamp with scanty drops will but consume the wick; fill it full, or your light is extinguished for ever.

Do you not see that the Directory of France are so circumstanced, that they cannot make peace, with regard to their own safety? If they disband the army, the people will then establish a government of their own liking, which they have now plainly shewn to be monarchy with some limitations; and the Directory will perish, perhaps on the scaffold. If they do not disband it, they will live, like the Turkish Vizers, or the old Roman Emperors, in constant fear of, and dependence on, their soldiery, their Prætorian guards, or their Janizaries; call them which you will. They will, therefore, by all possible means, endeavour to protract the present war, in order to find the army in work and food: in that case, they would certainly think Philadelphia excellent head-quarters; and, after all, it is not clear, that M. Buonaparte would not as lief load a cart with gold, silver, jewellery, clothing, &c. &c. in our banks and stores, as with the finest *Titians*, or *Michael Angelos*, in Italy.

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